密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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MACAO WANTS FOUR LAKHS FOR OPIUM THIS YEAR

THE considerable number of Chinese and foreigners who have been laboring for many years for the eradication of the opium evil in China will be interested in the following item from a recent issue of the Shanghai *Times* referring to the opium monopoly maintained under direct official sanction by Macao, the Portuguese colony in South China:

> "There was a large gathering in the Macao Treasury building on November 16, the date for receiving tenders for three years for the opium monopoly. The upset premium was four lakhs of dollars, (Mex. $400,000) but no tender was forthcoming, owing, it is said, to the upset price being too high. The matter has been postponed *sine die*."

IDEALISM IN CHINESE POLITICS

"IDEALISM in Chinese politics! There is none; there never has been any, and there is no sign of it in the future. The Chinese are a materialistic, practical people little interested in theories and ideals. There are no idealists in Chinese politics—if you think there are then go behind the scenes of government, get acquainted with those who write the high-sounding government documents for foreign consumption, talk to the leaders in Peking or Canton intimately and you will have your last illusion smashed." This, we believe, to be a fair summary of the attitude of the average foreigner as well as native in China. This we are forced to admit regretfully has been too largely our own belief based on the study of governmental conditions in China over a period of more years than we ordinarily care to remember. We admit our belief that there is little idealism among the present rulers, if such they may be called, and it is because of this that it seems worth while pondering the subject of idealism in its relation to the political situation.

NOT long ago a statement was made by a rather brilliant returned student in which was propounded a theory so unusually frank, not to call it cynical, that it set us to thinking anew on what we should ordinarily consider a quite threadbare subject, to wit the one under consideration. This young man, after being graduated from a well-known Chinese university, spent some years in one of the leading graduate schools of America. In both schools he studied political science. As a result of his studies, his travels abroad, his observation of conditions in a small part of America, his reading of newspapers and magazines, and his contact with a limited number of natives of the United States, he has evolved profound political philosophy which he now proposes, apparently, to apply in his own country. His theory is one of

ACTION without regard to MORALS. Briefly he holds that what China needs at present are officials who are upto-date in knowledge without undue regard to their moral character and personal honesty. If a man is able and active in attempting the solution of the problems of the present day whether he is honest is of little consequence. Should the opportunity offer to feather his own nest by corrupt means he should not hesitate to do it. Not only does, what we generally term, idealism not enter into his scheme of thinking, but he actually frowns upon it in the abstract considering it entirely impractical and foolish. In his practicality he flatters himself that he has risen far above the heights of idealism.

THIS conversation reminded us vividly of one with another student of politics held several years ago. The subject under discussion at the time was the perennial one of corruption in the political and economic life of China. The young man who was discussing it was level-headed, sincere, and inclined neither to optimism nor yet to pessimism over the condition of affairs. While frankly recognizing the causes of many of the ills from which his country was, and is yet, suffering, he made no sweeping condemnations. To the question whether he thought he would be able to remain honest if he entered upon official life, he answered, after a perceptible pause, that it would be extremely difficult because of the system so long in vogue. A young man has to climb by slow degrees always placating those above and defending himself from the attacks of those below. If he breaks with the system, and adheres rigidly to an honest policy, he is likely to be looked upon with suspicion by those in authority higher up and with jealousy and dislike from those lower down. He will please no one in power and will stand little chance of success in bucking the system. In other words a young man entering upon political life is faced by the dilemma of complacent obedience to the system he finds, in which case he must lose his own honor and aid in the continuance of the old system indefinitely, or he may buck the system for a short time, lose out, and remain a small cog in a big machine, or, more probably, be kicked out altogether. Such was the trend of thought developed by the second young man referred to.

FOR close to a century one generation after another of foreigners in China, and of Chinese of the best type, have asked whether China ever can be modernized, the government renovated, the old system of squeeze, bribery, and general corruption broken, and dishonest and inefficient officials removed from power. Each age has optimistically declared that as soon as the present stiff-necked and perverse generation of corrupt officials passes away, and those who are now students and who are the ardent denouncers of corruption and reaction are in office, things will change and the millenium of China's salvation will arrive. But, sad to relate, the "present generation" of hidebound and dishonest officials seems never to die. And what becomes of the students who so ardently denounce vice and promise better conditions in the future, we hesitate to ask. It may be, however, that the system has so far proved more powerful than the individual, or any group of individuals, which has yet appeared upon the scene, and that the remarks of the two young men mentioned above form the key to the situation. In politics there may be said to be two classes of participants: the realists and the idealists. The former pride themselves on their ability to see "facts"; they "know human nature"; no one can "pull the wool over their eyes"; they "know what they want" and they intend to "get it". The idealist in politics on the other hand, while generally no less actually practical than the realists—although this, of course, the realists would never admit—have more imagination; without shutting their eyes to the conditions around them, they do not believe that things are always what they seem: to paraphrase the great Thackeray, they do not believe that most women are as red as they are painted; they have a faith in human nature which prevents their giving way to disgust, despair—or even cheap cynicism; they have a standard to which to adhere, an object to which to attain, said Kant, in his *Critique of Pure Reason:* "While the idea gives rules, the *ideal* serves as the arche type for the permanent determination of the copy; and we have no other rule of our actions but the conduct of that divine man within us, with which we compare ourselves, and by which we judge and better ourselves,though we can never reach it. These *ideals*, though they cannot claim objective reality, are not therefore to be considered chimeras, but supply reason with an indispensable standard, because it requires the concept of that which is perfect of its kind, in order to estimate and measure by it the degree and number of the defects in the imperfect." Professor Holcombe of Harvard, in his recent work *The Foundations of the Modern Commonwealth,* speaking of Alexander Hamilton as a realist in politics shows his ultimate failure: "The politician cannot live by realism" alone. He must also be something of an idealist, if he is to retain power in a state where he is dependent in the long run upon the opinion of the broad run of the masses of the people."

NO one will, we are sure, take issue with the young man who believes that China needs officials who by natural ability and by careful study are prepared actively to carry out the principles of modern government. Nor, in taking issue with him over the second part of his statement and deploring the point of view presented, can any one claim that the Western nations have entirely solved the problem of bribery and general corruption in politics. If then frank recognition and admission must be made of financial dishonesty even at the present day in the governments of advanced nations such as England and America, why should we not agree with the point of view presented above? The key to the answer is to be found in the phrase just used: "the point of view." That is precisely where the Westerners and their governments differ from an unhappily large number of Chinese in reference to their government. Bribery and dishonesty are basic and ancient sins of humanity and are to be traced to the earliest appearance of political institutions. Bribery is generally divided into two main classes: first, unjust use of power on the part of one who has it in exchange for value received from one or more who will gain by the misuse of that power; in the second place, the payment of money or its equivalent to holders of the suffrage by one who is trying to gain power, generally in the form of an office. "It is a natural propensity, removable only by civilization or some powerful counteracting influence, to feel that every element of power is to be employed as much as possible for the owner's own behalf, and that its benefits should be conferred not on those who best deserve them, but on those who will pay most for them. Hence judicial corruption is an inveterate vice of imperfect civilization. There is, perhaps no other crime on which the force of law, if unaided by public opinion and morals, can have so little influence. . . ."

BRIBERY of the judiciary has always been exceedingly rare in both the British empire and the American republic. There of course, have been a few cases but the small number of these and the publicity which has attached to them prove the correctness of our statement. The same holds true for other of the higher offices of government, for example, Cabinet Ministers. We cannot at the moment of writing think of a single instance of a charge of receiving bribes having been preferred against a Cabinet Minister in England or America. The former country suffered quite considerably from corruption in Parliamentary elections prior to the Reform Act of 1832 despite the passage of Acts for prevention of corruption during the preceding hundred years. The extension of the franchise in that year and the abolition of rotten boroughs did not entirely squash corrupt practices. There was trouble as late as 1880 and this was followed by the passage of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act in 1883. In America also corrupt practices and the Spoils System at one time and another have led to much criticism of the American government by natives of the country and by foreigners. But did the American people sit down and develop a philosophy of natural, age-old, and ineradicable graft? Not noticeably. In the same year in which England passed the Corrupt Practices Act, the Congress of the United States passed its Civil Service Act which provides for a Civil Service Commission of three persons who must be chosen from two political parties at least. We should like to have every person in China who despairs of the possibility of political reform and governmental honesty ultimately coming about in this country read the life of the late Theodore Roosevelt. He was a man who, as president of the Board of Police Commissioners in New York City, did anything but act on a philosophy of despair and defeatism in dealing with the grafters of that municipality. As president of the United States he issued numerous executive orders adding to the scope of the Civil Service Act. When Mr. Bryan a few years ago was exposed while on a still hunt for sinecures for "deserving democrats" the press of the country from one end to the other howled cries of shame and derision. (How great and how long are the press and other public criticisms of any particular political and financial scandal in China? A brief residence in Japan followed by permanent residence in a foreign concession are the "punishment" for corruption in China at the worst.) During the fifteen years following 1890 no less than fifteen states of the American Commonwealth passed Corrupt Practices Acts, and in 1907 a federal law was passed which forbids corporations to make contributions in connection with federal elections.

ENOUGH has been said to show our attitude on the somewhat general but not entirely unimportant question of idealism in connection with corruption in the politics of China. Incidentally we hope we have succeeded in throwing a little light on the reason why corrupt officials seem seldom to die and never to resign in China. Nevertheless we see no reason to suppose that the Oriental *per se* is any more disposed to graft and general corruption than the Occidental: gold does not glitter more alluringly for a yellow-skinned man than for one with a pinkish-red skin. The solution of the problem, like so many others in this and foreign countries, lies largely in the *point of view* and in the *method* of attempting a solution. In athletics we speak of the spectators "pulling" for their respective teams, and on the part of the players we encourage a "will to win". During the recent war the terms "morale" and "defeatist" came into common use. The morale of China must be weakened by those who pursue the defeatist policy of expecting eternal corruption and who salve their conscience and knuckle under to a system built up on age-old graft and corruption. We hope we are "practical," but we admit to being "idealist" enough to believe that what the West has very generally accomplished the East is capable of attaining—that if an honest point of view can be inculcated, a live public opinion stimulated, despair and cynicism throttled, and a habit on the part of the young officials, at least, of working at each task in government honestly without reference to what the other fellow is doing, and without undue attention being paid to the theoretical magnitude of the task---in other words if the educated Chinese will but pull together determinedly for honesty and the bringing in of a system that is based on salary and not on commission or "squeeze", honesty can be attained and a long step forward in the salvation of China will have been taken.

SPENDING G. $900,000 FOR CHINA FAMINE RELIEF

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appears an account of the first session of the China Famine Fund Committee which has been constituted for the purpose of administering the disbursement of G. $900,000 which is remaining from the drive made in the United States in 1920 and 1921 for famine relief purposes in China. The committee which will have charge of this work is composed of Messrs. J Harold Dollar and Charles E. Patton of Shanghai, Bishop F. T. Keeney of Foochow and Dwight Edwards and C. R. Bennett (chairman) of Peking. Since the committee is to function over a period of ten years, five alternates have been appointed consisting of Dr. Robert Coltman of Peking, J. E. Shoemaker of Ningpo and Messrs. Arthur Bassett, Frank Rawlinson and J. B. Powell of Shanghai. The famine fund drive conducted in the United States during the winter of 1920-21 netted something like G. $5,000,000 and after all of the demands upon this fund had been met it was found that practically a million dollars still remained. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company of New York was chairman of the drive, and the money remaining after the conclusion of the relief work has been on deposit in the National Savings and Trust Company of Washington, D. C.

SINCE the conclusion of the relief work there has been a considerable discussion as to the final disposition of the remaining money but the matter was finally settled last winter when it was decided to turn the money over to Nanking University at Nanking, China, and to the Peking (Yenching) University of Peking to be used in an immediate and progressive scheme of famine prevention work. Under the arrangement made in New York, Nanking University will receive about G. $675,000 and Peking University approximately G $225,000. These universities working under the jurisdiction of the Committee noted above will use this money so as to obtain the widest possible scope and benefit. General plans of famine prevention are included in the scheme such as agriculture, irrigation, afforestation and similar enterprises. The committee will submit reports to the American minister and to the Committee of Reference and Council of New York which is composed of representatives of all missions having boards in China. At the end of the ten year period

the Committee will decide whether the fund remaining is to be turned over completely to the two universities and in the meantime the Committee has been empowered to suspend payments to the universities should it not approve of their methods applied in the use of the money.

FURTHER details regarding the intentions of Nanking and Peking universities in the use of the fund is given in the annual report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University for 1922-23 which has just been published. This report says that the money shall be used "for the study and investigation of famine causes, prevention and for relief, and as a means thereto for the education of the Chinese in agriculture, forestry, and such other activities as may relate to famine." The report further states, "We should keep clearly in mind that the permanent prevention of famines in China will be accomplished by no magic formula. Chinese history records thousands of famines the total effect of which in loss of lives, in loss pf production, and in the general debilitating effects on the population, if it were possible to accumulate the data, would be quite unbelievable. The Christian Church in China always the first in work of relief must recognize more clearly its responsibility for this constant problem of poverty—acute in times of famine, and general through much of the time for an altogether too great share of the population." The report of the Nanking College of Agriculture also tells of the work of that institution which although located near Shanghai and of tremendous importance to the commercial and industrial development of this city, is unfortunately not as well known here, as it should be. For example there are a number of charts showing conditions in Chinese agriculture which are most illuminating. One chart shows that the annual income from a *mow* (one-sixth of an English acre) planted in wheat yields a total income in grain and fuel of Mex. $4.60 while a *mow* of rice yields a total of Mex. $6.20. A *mow* planted with Chinese cotton yields an income of Mex. $7.50 while a *mow* of acclimatized American cotton in China yields a total income Mex. $12.70. Other interesting items in the report deal with a survey made of conditions existing among the farmers near the town of Wuhu in Anhwei province. The average amount of land farmed by owners, part owners and tenants was 24 *mow* or four acres. The net family income of the owners was Mex. $120.05 a year, for the part owners it was Mex. $267.15 and for the tenants Mex. $63.43 the size of the families being 5.4 persons. The report also tells of the extension work of the college in helping farmers to improve their cotton and silk and other crops both through the use of better seeds and from the use of improved machinery.

China Famine Fund Concludes Session

The China Famine Fund Committee recently concluded its first session at the American Legation, Peking, approving the budgets of the two beneficiaries under the arrangement for the disbursement of G. $900,000, which is the remains from the drive made in America during the famine of 1920-21. The National Savings and Trust Company of Washington, D. C. is the trustee for the funds and makes disbursement upon the order of the committee in China. With the organization of the China Famine Fund, Mr. Lamont and his American committee are finished with the work. A discussion as to the disbursement of the funds came up and it pended upon two things, whether to use it for future famine relief or to apply it to the prevention of future famines. The latter was decided upon and the fund has been given to the University of Nanking, Peking University (Yencheng) in the proportion of three quarters to Nanking, one quarter to Peking. C. R. Bennett of Peking is chairman of the committee, J. H. Dollar of Shanghai, Bishop F. T. Keeney of Foochow, Charles E. Patton of Shanghai and D. Edwards of Peking are the other members. To insure complete membership on the committee at all times, which holds office for ten years, a system of alternates has been adopted with Dr. Coltman of Peking for Mr. Bennett, Major A. Bassett of Shanghai for Mr. Dollar, J. E. Shoemaker of Ningpo for Bishop Keeney, F. Rawlinson of Shanghai for Mr. Patton, and J. B. Powell of Shanghai for Mr. Edwards.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

BY PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE

THE American people from their earliest days have observed the wise custom of acknowledging each year the bounties with which Divine Providence has favored them. In the beginning this acknowledgment was a voluntary return of thanks by the community for the fruitfulness of the harvest. Though our mode of life has greatly changed, this custom has always survived. It has made Thanksgiving day not only one of the oldest but one of the most characteristic odservances of our country. On that day in home and church, in family and in public gathering, the whole Nation has, for generations, paid the tribute due from grateful hearts for blessings bestowed.

To center our thoughts in this way upon the favor which we have been shown has been altogether wise and desirable. It has given opportunity justly to balance the good and the evil which we have experienced. In that, we have never failed to find reasons for being grateful to God for a generous preponderance. In the least propitious times a broad contemplation of our whole position has never failed to disclose overwhelming reasons for thankfulness. Thus viewing our situation we have found warrant for a more hopeful and confident attitude toward the future.

In this current year we now approach the time which has been accepted by custom as the most fitting for the calm survey of our estate and the return of thanks. We shall the more keenly realize our good fortune if we will in deep sincerity give to it due thought and more especially if we will compare with it that of any other community in the world.

The year has brought to our people two tragic experiences which have deeply affected them. One was the death of our beloved President Harding which has been mourned wherever there is a realization of the worth of high ideals, noble purpose, and unselfish service carried even to the end of supreme sacrifice. His loss recalled the Nation to a less captious and more charitable attitude, sobered the whole thought of the country.

A little later came the unparalleled disaster to the friendly people of Japan. This called forth from the people of the United States a demonstration of deep and humane feeling. It was wrought into the substance of good works. It created the evidences of our international friendship which is a guarantee of world peace. It replenished the charitable impulse of the country. By experiences such as these men and nations are tested and refined. We have been blessed with much of material prosperity.

We shall be better able to appreciate it if we remember the privations others have suffered and we shall be the more worthy of it if we use it for their relief. We will do well then, to render thanks for the good that has come to us and show by our actions that we have become stronger, wiser, and truer by the chastenings which have been imposed upon us. We will thus prepare ourselves for the part we must take in a world which forever needs the full measure of service. We have been a most favored people, we ought to be a most generous people. We have been a most blessed people, we ought to be a most thankful people.

Therefore I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby fix and designate Thursday the twenty-ninth day of November as Thanksgiving Day, and recommend its general observance throughout the land. It is urged that the people gathering in their homes and their usual places of worship give expression to their gratitude for the benefit and blessings that a gracious Providence has bestowed upon them, and seek the guidance of Almighty God that they may deserve a continuance of his favor. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be fixed the great seal of the United States, done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and of Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

Calvin Coolidge, by the President,

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

Militarism, Autonomy or Bolshevism?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

"THE Republic of China will remain. There is no fear of the restoration of the monarchy. The only apprehension is that the people, dissatisfied with the rule from Peking, as has been evidenced by the republic, may follow the example of Russia and turn to Bolshevism."

This statement was made by Dr. John C. Ferguson, advisor to the President of China, speaking not as the counsellor of Tsao Kun, but as an American citizen who has been an official or an advisor of the Chinese government in the latter days of the monarchy and throughout the twelve years of the republic. Dr. Ferguson has been in China for more than thirty-five years, following his graduation from Boston University in 1886. He served fourteen years as an educator, as president of Nanking University and of Nanyang College in Shanghai. Since 1902 his service has been with the Chinese government.

Coming from such a student of the political conditions in China, the apprehension expressed by Dr. Ferguson is entitled to consideration. By Bolshevism he plainly did not mean the Communism that is now falling into disfavor in the union of Soviet Republics, but Bolshevism in the actual sense—majority rule, or the rule of the proletariat. Just how or when such a change would be brought about, if at all, Dr. Ferguson would not say. In the first place, he explained, he could not talk too freely of immediate conditions because he is an advisor of the President.

His remarks came at a meeting the other night of the Wen Yu Hui (Lovers of Literature), an organization of foreigners and English-speaking Chinese which meets monthly for a dinner and an address by one of the members, followed by a round-table discussion. Dr. Ferguson spoke on "The Republic in China" and sketched briefly the struggles of the republic and the causes leading up to present conditions.

"The tendency in China," said Dr. Ferguson, "has been steadily toward the strengthening of the provincial governments, which more and more are severing their connection with the central government. In the early days of the Republic the failure to compromise differences between the President and the Parliament led to the present troubles of the government, for this strained relation has continued since. Other results of the differences and marking important epochs in the twelve years of the republic were the effort of Yuan Shih-Kai to become Emperor, the attempt to restore the Manchu Emperor, the flights of Presidents Hsu Chih-Chang and Li Yuan-Hung, the war in 1920 between the Chihli and Anfu factions, the war in 1922 between the Chihli and Fengtien factions and the present demoralization of the country's finances."

It was a gloomy picture that Dr. Ferguson painted, with scarcely a bright or hopeful spot in it, nor did the resulting discussion bring forth any tangible suggestions. The Chinese is an individualist. The family is the unit; there is no coherence beyond the villages, and the central government is unable to impress its will upon the people. Regarding the first constitution of China, which has been little improved upon by the present hastily-drawn document, Dr. Ferguson said it was formulated by men of small right to represent the people and was drafted solely to save Yuan Shih-Kai.

"It was only a stop-gap," he went on, "and it is unfortunate that it has held the country in its fetters for twelve years. It was fostered in intrigue and corruption and could not have lasted in any other country, for China is still an agricultural country. Still, I regard October 10, 1923, as a red-letter for China, because with twelve years of experience behind them the Chinese have created a well-defined division of authority between the central and provincial governments. The President now has the right to dissolve Parliament; he can appoint a Premier without the signature of the retiring Premier, which was a vital weakness of the first constitution. He is required only to submit the name of the new Premier to Parliament, and the Premier can name his own Cabinet. The new constitution also grants greater latitude to the provinces. There is a radical division of authority between the Central, Provincial and county governments, and this division may cause some differences as the provinces may not agree as to methods

"There is in fact, so much difference already evident that the new constitution has little chance of being considered on its merits. There is no electorate and no provision therefor. There can be no electorate until a census is taken and out of it a list of electors prepared. Until this is accomplished there can be no representative government. Until then the corruption and incompetence of Parliament will continue.

"The President faces to-day the determined opposition of a majority of the provinces, but chiefly as a heritage. The provinces would have distrusted any one called to the Presidential chair. Whether Tsao Kun will succeed in his efforts to reunify the country remains an open question. China has had two Presidents who did not complete their terms. This fact alone is a warning to the people of China. The republic is now facing the most serious crisis in its history. What is the way out?

"First, there must be a series of conferences among small groups and then among larger groups. Second, there must be conferences and cooperation among the boards of government. Third, China must be reunified by financial reorganization A fourth point I would make is that the whole machinery is out of joint, and the first duty of the President should be to reorganize the Central government. At the same time the provinces must clean up their own administrations. The province of Shansi alone has shown what can be done. Kwantung (Canton) and Szechwan have shown the reverse. Provincial leaders who are laying their whole country-side in waste must clean themselves, just as the Central government must clean itself and draft proper provincial constitutions, and where it is possible to amend the National constitution.

"Then there must come a reorganization of the entire civil service. The Department of Finance, for instance, has risen in two years from a monthly payroll of $70,000 to $225,000. This waste, extravagance and the creation of useless officials extends to all departments alike. It is possible to reduce the government expenditure by one half if the provisions of the present constitution are carried into effect. Both the central and provincial governments will have enough from present revenues to pay their debts and put themselves on a sound footing. At present China is able to keep up, even with the great mass of soldiers, but it is impossible to carry the dead weight of useless officials.

"The Republic will remain. There need be no fear of a return to a monarchy, but the only fear is that the country may follow the example of Russia."

Dr. Ferguson plainly was speaking under severe restraint for as an advisor to the President he certainly knew what was going on at the moment, and doubtless had been advising vainly against it. At the very time of his speech the Presidential office was grinding out mandates putting the country even more in the grip of the militarists. On taking office President Tsao Kun announced that he would abolish the office of super-tuchun of Chihli, Shantung and Honan provinces which he had held for so long, but within the week he appointed Marshal Wu Pei-Fu to that important post of military commander of three of China's greatest provinces. He did even more, flying in the face of the promises made and implied at the Washington conference, and appointed two more super-tuchuns, Marshal Chi Hsieh-Yuan for the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, and Marshal Hsiao Yao-Nan for the provinces of Honan and Hupeh, thus putting the entire area north of the Yangtze on the strongest military footing. At the same time also he promoted the Christian General Feng Yu-Hsiang and Wang Hwai-Ching, commanding the Peking garrisons, to the rank of Marshal, as he did also with General Yen Hsi-Shan, the tuchun of Shansi. Marshal Wu Pei-Fu was on the same day further rewarded by the receipt of the "Nine Lions" sword, while a group of other generals were promoted to the rank of Brevet Marshal. A dozen or more others, chiefly Defense Commissioners and Occupation Commissioners, were promoted to the full rank of General.

It is said in defense of this rapid development of militarism that it is not militarism at all, but really all a part of the grandiloquent scheme for the reunification of China—reunification at the point of a bayonet. Advocates of the scheme say it is only a revival in modified form of the viceroy system of the Ching dynasty. If the plan is carried to fulfilment there will be ten areas each under a super-tuchun. In addition the tentative plan is—if the leaders involved yield, and otherwise they will be attacked in force—that Lu Yung Hsiang shall be the super-tuchun of Chekiang and Fukien, while ChangTso-Lin shall be the ruler of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, and if his terms are met, the extra-mural districts of Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan. On this point Marshal Wu Pei-Fu is said to be unyielding. The Mongolian plum has fallen to Feng Yu Hsiang, and he is not likely to give it up easily. Further super-tuchuns are proposed—if the areas are ever overcome—for Szechwan and for Kwangtung, with adjacent provinces added in order to divide the control of the southwest.

To the foreigner it all looks like preparation for a war in the Spring in an effort to impress the will of Peking upon the

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people. There are to-day more than 1,500,000 men under arms in China, and recruiting is going on, even to the point of impressment, in every province under the domination of the arms of the Chihli party. In these circumstances there could be no opportunity for optimism on the part of Tsao Kun's advisor.

There is another circumstance that makes for the wreck of the republic in one form or other, and that is the great increase not only in the opium traffic but also in planting of poppy. Through this source the militarists are obtaining the money for the sinews of war. The armies are so vast and their requirements are so great that the little money that trickles into Peking, together with the earnings of the railway, is insufficient, and as the easiest way out the opium traffic has been resorted to in utter defiance of all the conventions, treaties and promises China has made.

Opium, militarism and the general plan to impress the will of Peking upon an unwilling citizenry are so closely allied that it may be well to go into some of the details, which I have obtained quite independent of the International Anti-Opium Association, corroborating and even amplifying much of the information which it has compiled and published. It is an open secret in many provinces that the farmers are commanded by the military to plant poppy, the tax being six times that assessed upon ordinary agriculture and intended to be prohibitive. The method usually is to assess the farmers what amounts to an opium fine, just as often as not they are openly told to sow the poppy seed. Sometimes the unscrupulous generals earn additional money through the sale of the seed, and in nearly all cases they control the sale, thus making a profit out of each transaction. It is all a sad commentary upon the state to which China has fallen and the foreigners are of the opinion that China is showing her ingratitude for what was done for her at the Washington Conference.

Opium smoking has undermined the morals of many of China's leaders and so has weakened their intellect that they stop at nothing. All down the line of the vast armies that are kept afield and constantly being increased there are opium smokers.

The demoralization of the armies is a result of the opium traffic, of which the authorities in Peking must know, since otherwise they would have even stronger demands for the pay of the million and a half of all but worthless soldiers. Within the last ten days the public has been informed through the press of the deals between the soldiers and bandits in Honan province, through which the bandits receive arms and ammunition in exchange for opium; of the tax being levied at Upper Yangtze trans-shipping points by the commanders of one of Wu Pei-Fu's defeated armies upon the opium traffic up and down the river; of the open growing of opium in Shantung province in the Lincheng district under the protection of bandits, who in turn exchange it with the troops in return for munitions of war; of the commander of the naval forces at Amoy who made forced sales of poppy seed to the farmers of Fukien province, for the profits of the crop from which the rival military factions may engage in warfare again at the time of the harvest; of the incident in Honan where a cart belonging to the bandits was "deserted" right in front of the yamen of the military commander of the district. It was found to contain a load of opium. Of course it was payment for the escape of the bandits and liberty to operate in a new field, which they are now doing.

But the extent of the opium planting off the beaten path is not known to the outside world, and it is here that the militarists are reaping their greatest profits. They are shipping it, too, to Peking and other centers in the guise of military supplies, thus getting past the officials. Within the week I have had talks with two groups of travelers who have been to far off Kansu province, a matter of some weeks' journey, and each of the foreigners, long resident in China and accustomed to travel in the interior in connection with the sale of their products of cigarettes, kerosene and similar staples which are sold all over China—each of these travelers says the growing of poppy is more extensive in the northwest sections than at any time in its history. The same is true of other parts of China, almost in sight of the railway in some cases, and in Honan certainly within ten miles of it, in Shantung certainly within less than ten miles of the railway in the Lincheng district and only five miles from an American mission station.

Two American travelers for a commercial concern reached Peking a day or two ago after a long journey to Kansu, having gone to Lanchow, the capital, nearly a thousand miles from Peking as one must travel. China it must be remembered is not so small as it looks on the school maps abroad. It is in fact larger than the United States, with means of transportation extremely primitive except in a limited area and chiefly by cart, chair, mule-litter or by native boat propelled by coolies on the tow path and at times by sail. In such areas as these the poppy cultivation has increased by leaps and bounds.

Two days from Peking by rail brought these two Americans to Pao-to, on the Yellow river. Thence they traveled for days on end northward into Mongolia and thence westward by boat, finally arriving at Ninghsia, where an overland journey to the Kansu capital was necessary. All through the Suiyuan district they found great areas planted to poppy, but in Kansu it was even worse. The illegal traffic had in fact grown to astounding proportions after they had gone only about twelve hours' railway ride from Peking.

It was at Ninghsia that they were appalled at the development of the poppy growing in Kansu. This province, the third largest in China, having an area of 125,483 square miles, has a population of about 5,000,000 or only 40 to the square mile, the least population in all China whereas such provinces as Shantung and Chekiang for example, have 528 and 463 souls on each square mile of land. In such a sparsely settled country one would think transportation would be ample, but when they arrived at Ninghsia there were no carts to be had, for every cart had been sent into the country to bring out opium. The two Americans waited twenty days at a filthy inn at Ninghsia before they could obtain a cart to Lanchow, where they arrived after some days. This complete absence of carts illustrates the devastating effects on trade of the growing of poppy, for even fewer carts are available for the movement of ordinary traffic of commerce.

Another story of the amazing extent of the opium traffic in northwest China comes from a foreign businessman in Tientsin who recently reached Peking after a tedious journey of many days from Lanchow. On making inquiry for a cart at Lanchow, of which there were plenty, he was told that if he was willing to carry with him in the cart a load of opium the price of the cart would be the normal rate of a tael (about 70 American cents) a day, but if he wanted a cart for the exclusive use of himself and his baggage—chiefly his food and his bedroll—the price would be $48 a day. At this rate he would have more than paid the value of the cart and horses on the journey from Lanchow to Ninghsia. Since he was unwilling to engage in the opium traffic he was compelled to pay the exorbitant price. He reported this incident on reaching Peking in order to show the wholesale traffic being openly carried on.

All the way from Lanchow to Ninghsia and thence down the Yellow river to Pao-to this foreigner said fields of poppy could be seen as far as the eye could reach, while at Pao-to, the Yellow river terminus of the newly-completed extension of the Peking-Suiyuan railway, he found opium smoking quite open, with pipes going in all the inns and the whole population—men, women and youths—indulging in the habit.

Reports to the International Anti-Opium Association, quite aside from the details brought by these Americans, show that along the Yellow river and in Kansu generally the growing of poppy exceeds all records. It is certain that hundreds of ounces of opium are brought into Peking weekly by rail. The military authorities know all about it. That they do not interfere, but rather protect the traffic, is proof that opium and militarism are allied and will have to be stamped out together. Many foreigners are of the opinion that China should give pledges on these and other matters before being granted the 50 percent increase in her present tariff, as promised by the Washington conference.

It seems certain that the militarists of China are riding for a fall. There may be no Bolshevism, as such, but there is certain to be a further development of provincial autonomy, with possibly a breaking up of the country into groups of provinces having a natural frontier. Peking announces that next year the likin tax is to be "abolished" for a system of income and business taxes. The likin is not certain to go, but the people are going to rebel at further taxes, when present revenues are more than ample if honestly administered. China indeed is nearing the crisis.

Peking, November 17,1923.

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Problems of the Chinese Students of Agriculture

LIU HSING CHI

CHINA is an old country, an old agricultural country. Yet she is sending a host of her sons and daughters over to the new America to take up modern lines of studies. The Chinese students entering the colleges and universities in this country cover a wide field of profession, and fortunately agriculture is one among all. I say "fortunate" in order to make the folks at home and most of the non-agricultural fellow students believe that studying agriculture in foreign lands, particularly America, is a problem—and a serious one too! Some of us here present have been pursuing this subject for several years and some, like me, have just stepped into the threshhold of this vast field of study.

China has been an agricultural nation since the days of Seng-Lung (the founder of Chinese agriculture about 3500 years ago). And up to the present a large percentage of her population are still directly or indirectly following the farming industry. In the midst of the prevalent so-called "agricultural depressions" and "back-to-the-farm movement" the Chinese farmer still holds strong to his profession in spite of the surrounding circumstances. So, from an economical standpoint, agriculture at home is an interesting and universal problem for the returned agricultural economist.

Ever since the Chinese tilled the "virgin soil" thousands of years ago they have been exclusively grain farmers keeping not even a "family cow." Sheep and horse raising have been a distinctly pastoral profession occupied by the people of the wild pasturing North and Northwest. Yet it might seem to be a marvel to the Western agriculturist to see how the Chinese farmers could keep up the fertility of their land without livestock. So, tehnically, for the returned student of agriculture this general problem of applying Western agriculture to that at home should mean a vital one and worthy of close study.

None of us agricultural students who have been on a farm at home or who know of some second-hand information about the conditions of the average farmer could neglect the reflection and memory of his toil and hardship, his social status and intellectual backwardness. So, for the returned agricultural sociologist this problem offers him a vast opportunity to work for the betterment of the farming class.

When I was spending part of my last summer vacation on a farm in this country people used to ask me questions concerning the farmers at home. "How do they plow, sow, cultivate and thresh?" "Do they use any modern machinery at all?" "How does their water-wheel work in irrigating their rice fields?" And many such similar questions had been frequently asked for the sake of curiosity yet with apparent sympathy. What a great task for the returned agricultural engineer!

There are still many branches in agriculture in which we can devote our energy and patriotism, however, these few that I have just cited should occupy our attention in order that we may not be unable "to find ourselves" when we go back.

In order to open the discussion it is well to recall our studies of the fundamentals of American agriculture. And in order to fully comprehend American agriculture we must go back with history to the times of the early colonial and pioneer days when agriculture was comprised mostly of hunting, fishing, and possibly a little crude tilling of the soil for grain. With the opening of the great West and the crowding up of the exhaustive East people began to "draw" from the virgin soil of the vast new fields for the sustenance of their lives. Soil was rich and grain farming exclusive. With scanty means of transportation and clumsy methods of handling the products the farmer had been welded into a self-sufficing element. However, with the advent of the railroad and the invention of packing in the middle of the 80's, live-stock, the rejuvenator of the soil, began to flourish. And the struggle between the exclusive grain farming system and livestock system commenced and is still going on to-day. The awakening of the aristocratic cotton South, and the reaction of the wheatgrowing districts of the Northwest show considerable evidence of a confidence in the soundness and practicability of the live-stock system of farming. They fully comprehend that the soil is not inexhaustible and with live-stock the return to the soil is enormous, making farming a profitable enterprise.

In China, where the country is near to a big city, the soil is replenished of its fertility mainly by a substantial yet inexpensive supply of night soil which is collected from a house-to-house canvassing at mid-night and shipped to the country before dawn. All is utilized and nothing is wasted. With the abundant and flourishing harvest of soy-beans in the Northern part of the country the soil is particularly fortunate in having bean-cake as part of its "diet", supplemented as usual by a generous supply of night soil thus keeping its functioning ability up to date for the last thirty-five or more centuries. What a nice and competent method it has been! Only if we could keep on like this the farmers wouldn't have to be bothered whether they are ruining the nation's fundamental resources! Nevertheless, if we keep on recording the progress and expanding of the big cities at home: the introduced Western system of sanitary sewage disposal, the inflowing of toilet furnishings, and many other imported conveniences and comforts, we will realize the serious affect on the problem of returning fertility to the soil. If the farmers are not in access to a plentiful and cheap fertilizer, nor in a position to appreciate the seriousness of the situation and to remedy it, we, as returned students of agriculture are to blame! And the inevitable growth of industrial and commercial enterprises at home can be relied upon as a sure premonition for the agricultural students to study and apply intelligently what may be beneficial to the welfare of our farming population. A sure and proved-to-be-sane method is the scrupulous introduction of a live-stock system of farming. A rough estimation of the hog production of the world given in the 1922 United States *Agricultural Yearbook* places China in the lead. However, we must not forget that the swine industry at home is more the city butchers' business than the country farmers' side-line. But if a live-stock system be introduced an elimination of a possible future degeneration is certain. Hogs can be raised anywhere in China so far as adaptability and marketing are concerned. The Department of Agriculture of the Canton Christian College of South China has successfully carried on a series of investigations assuring the possibility and practicability of dairying along that section of the country, whereas in Central and Eastern China, in fact, everywhere in the rice-belt, dairying will find a welcoming line. Regarding the Northern corn-belt, wheat and soy-bean sections, we are not a bit exaggerating to say that the entire American system can be transplanted with scrupulous care and slight modifications. The geological situation corresponds to the wide corn-belt and wheat regions of America; the field crops are identical, and the soil being loessial and fertile are adaptable to pasturing as well as grain cultivation. Let the rich and cheap pasture lands of the vast North and Northwest stick on to sheep and horses for the time being *until* when extensive and complicated network of railroads penetrate to those sections, then, they will be able to stand up on their feet and ready for sound "double system" of farming.

There may be renumerated several factors which contribute to the distressing and from-hand-to-mouth conditions of our hard-toiling farmers. First of all, the comparative cheapness of farm labor encourages exploitation by capitalists to the despair of small independent land-owners And with industrial factories gaining a stronghold in the cities labor has become a serious problem on the farm. Similar to the situation of his cousin across the Pacific, the Chinese farmer is suffering from an economical inequality. His products are sold cheap in terms of dollars and cents while the articles he purchases as a part of his necessity are exorbitant in price. What makes it worse is when the season is uncertain, his crops in the field under the stringent will of nature and without independent scientific knowledge nor government supervised guidance his fate is certain. We, as students of agriculture, are in an inadequate position to equalize and adjust the problem of capital and labor. Nor can we succeed very far in plunging into governmental affairs in such a short period of time when many immediate and provincial things demand our attention. What, in my opinion, we can do as returned students of agriculture, may be a repeating of another issue of the many remedies called forth by the agricultural authorities in this country to scientifically and optimistically lead the farmers at home to put on a heavy production with least expense. In the meantime co-operate with our fellow engineering students for a quick establishment of a well organized and expedient system of railway and other similar means of transportation to relieve the situation of over-production and stagnant pool of localized farm commodities. We have often heard of remarks of the Northern wheat growers about the undesirability of a production more than supplying the local demands and self consumption. This deteriorating effect of an apparent prosperity is evidently due to a lack of

*Note:—This article dealing with the problems of the Chinese returned student of agriculture was awarded first prize in an essay contest conducted by the Chinese Agriculture Society in connection with the fourteenth annual conference of the Chinese Students Alliance in America. Mr. Liu is a student in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin.

an adequate means of transportation and an efficient system of elevators and mills at the terminal points. So a returned student of agriculture can never expect to go beyond a limited sphere of influence unless he can gain the co-operation of his non-agricultural fellow students in general and engineers in particular. Co-operation is the watchword for every returned student, yet to the agricultural student it is more than a mere factor of inter-dependence; it means the success of his life work, it brings out the desirable spirit of what we have learned in the West, and it means to all of us a willingness to help elevate the conditions of the suffering mass.

Now, we come to the last point of our discussion, viz., farm machinery and other scientific labor-saving devices that have successfully been applied to American farms. In my opinion this problem needs the study of every agricultural student for it is a delicate problem. I say it is delicate because without a thorough knowledge of the farmers' conditions at home—his relationship with the others, the danger of financial exploitation and economical encroachment—these work inconspicuously but surely against the farmer all the while ever since the open-door to Western communications. I am not committing myself to be a conservative element against the introduction of modern farm machinery to help the hard, inhuman toiling farmers. It is universally acknowledged at home as well as among the students abroad that to a conscientious and well educated youth the art of making money under the present circumstances is as easy as the turning over of the palm of the hand. But why should'nt he—with an opportunity granted only to the few, and a rare privilege not shared by all. Money should not be despised nor the making of it jeered at. But, accumulating a wealth with the total sacrifice and disregarding of the mass is hardly a thing justified for a highly idealistic returned student. He could but he shoul d'nt. The day will come, however, when all of us will see the intensive farmer become more extensive by opening up as pioneers the great wide West—a phenomenon corresponding to that in the history of American agriculture. Land will be cheaper and will be more easily available for those who have will power and, under the circumstances, are crowded out from the more prosperous East. Machinery should be a factor of relieving the mass but never a means of exploitation.

There are at least three reasons why modern farm machinery should not be introduced at the present. First, the intensive farming generally practiced at home is not suitable for the bigger although more efficient power. And in order to accomplish by force, we would raise the value of the already high-priced land to an extent not to be able to be acquired by the average farmer. Secondly, the mechanical factories at home have not developed to such a commercialized degree to produce farm machinery at a lower cost in order to compete with foreign importations. This is economically serious for the engineers as well as the farmers. And thirdly, the initial cost of acquiring farm machinery is prohibitive to the average independent farmer, thus enabling capitalistic exploitation which is fundamentally undesirable and ruinous. However, let us all look forward to the day when the farmer in China will be able to use the inventions devised by the selected few to their own advantage, deprived of any possibility of economical encroachment.

In conclusion, let us be reminded that the farming class at home cannot stand any further selfish exploitation, and we the selected few must work for the masses; that unless a Westward movement initiated by the government, financed by the liberal-minded well-to-do, and guided by the educated returned students of agriculture is effected so that the average from-hand-to-mouth farmer and poor tenant can get an access to cheap land; and that an immediate introduction of live-stock system of farming is under way, no hope of an agricultural revolution directed unselfishly toward the betterment of the mass is possible.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis, U. S. A. October 1, 1923.

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New Chinese Trademark Law

Note:—The following is a translation of the second section, the first having been published in the Review last week, of the New Chinese Trademark law which was enacted by the Chinese parliament and published in the Government Gazette on May 4, 1923. The translation was supplied to the Review by Mr. R. T. Bryan of Davies and Bryan, American attorneys of Shanghai.

Article 20. The exclusive right of use in a trademark expires when the business with which it is connected is discontinued before the expiration of the registered term of the right.

Article 21. The registration of the exclusive right of use in a trademark or the extension of the term of such registration, if contrary to Articles 1 to 4, may be declared invalid by the Trademark Bureau after due examination.

Article 22. The Trademark Bureau shall be furnished with trademark registration books in which shall be registered the exclusive rights of use and other trademark privileges as well as all matters in connection therewith required by law. The Bureau will enter in the trademark books all trademarks approved for registration and issue therefor certificates of registration.

Article 23. The Trademark Bureau shall publish a trademark gazette containing all registered trademarks and pertinent matters in connection therewith.

Article 24. For registration of the exclusive right of use in any trademark or an extension of the term of such registration, the applicant must pay at the time of the application the prescribed fees which shall be refunded by the Trademark Bureau if the application is rejected.

Article 25. The application for registration of trademark must state the class of goods to which it is appropriated. Goods must be classified as set forth in the Regulations for the execution of this law.

Article 26. When the Trademark Bureau receives an application for registration of the exclusive right of use in a trademark or of an extension of the term of such registration the examiners shall make due inquiry after which, if the application be found according to law, the applicant will be furnished with a copy of the decision and the result published in the Trademark Gazette for six months. Upon expiration of this period, the application will be granted provided there is no opposition or interference on the party injured or interested parties or when such opposition or interference is overcome.

Article 27. An applicant whose application has been rejected may submit within thirty days after receipt of the decision a request for a further examination together with a statement of the reason therefor. Should the applicant be dissatisfied with the second decision he may lodge an appeal with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Article 28. In the following cases, an interested party or party likely to be injured may apply for examination. (Critical Review).

(1) When, according to Article 21, the registration is invalid.

(2) When the extent or limit of the exclusive right of use in a trademark should be defined.

(3) When the registration of a trademark should be declared invalid for being contrary to Article 1 or Article 2, clauses 1 to 6, the examiners may call for a critical review.

No request for a critical review can be made in respect to a trademark after a lapse of three years after publication in the trademark gazette although such trademarks are in violation of Article 2, clauses 7 and 8 and Articles 3 to 5.

Article 29. A written application must be filed with the Trademark Bureau when examination (review) is desired. In all such cases, copies of the petitions from the interested parties must be furnished by the Trademark to their opponents who will be required to file answers within a given time and to state facts in response to any interrogatory that may be propounded.

Article 30. For an examination (review) three examiners must be present. Every question before them is to be settled by a majority vote. Examiners are to be designated by the President of the Trademark Bureau according to the circumstances of each case. No examiner can attend who is interested or has previously taken a part in the matter under dispute.

Article 31. The examiners may base their decision on the papers which have been filed. If necessary, a day may be

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named and the parties summoned for an oral discussion. No examination can be discontinued because of delay or inability of the interested parties to present themselves within the appointed time or the time prescribed by law.

Article 32. Any person whose interests may be affected by the matter under review may request to intervene before the review is concluded. Whether or not the intervention will be allowed must be decided by the examiners (reviewers) on the basis of the examination of the parties. If the effect of the intervention in the examination is other than of assistance to the party whom the intervenor would support then the intervenor's action will be without effect. (Translator's note: The meaning of this article is obscure).

Article 33. If the decision of the examiners is not acquiesced an application for a further examination may be made within 30 days after receipt of the decision. The procedure to be followed in such cases will be the same as that observed in applying for the first examination.

Article 34. If the second decision is not acquiesced an appeal may be made within 60 days to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. In case of further refusal, a suit may be brought against the executive authorities concerned but only when the decision is contrary to law.

Article 35. After the decision of the examiners in regard to any trademark is confirmed, no person may ask for a similar critical examination by presenting the same facts and the same evidence.

Article 36. In case a civil or criminal action is brought in matters having a bearing upon the exclusive right of use in any trademark, no legal proceedings shall commence until after confirmation of the decision of the examiners.

Article 37. If it is desired to obtain exclusive right of use in a mark used on a commodity which is not bought or sold for purpose of gain, an application for registration of the mark should be made according to the present trademark laws. Such trademarks or emblems come within the provisions (of this trademark law).

Article 38. The amounts of the trademark registration fee and all other fees payable in matters connected with trademarks will be prescribed in the rules for the execution of this law.

Article 39. The perpetrator of any one of the following acts is subject to be sentenced to penal servitude for one year or less or to be fined $500.00 or less and his stock confiscated:

(1) Using another person's registered trademark on the same goods or using containers, wrappers, etc., that bear his registered trademark thereon for the same goods, or delivering and dealing in good as aforesaid.

(2) Delivering or dealing in another person's registered trademark, containers, wrappers, etc., that bear said registered trademark with intent to cause others to use them on or for identical goods.

(3) Counterfeiting or simulating another person's trademark with a view to using it or causing it to be used on identical goods.

(4) Using spurious or simulating trademarks on identical goods or delivering or dealing in such trademarks with the intent of causing others to use them on identical goods.

(5) Delivering or dealing in identical goods on which the spurious or simulating trademark is used.

(6) Delivering or dealing in or importing from foreign countries with the intention of delivering and dealing in goods on which are used trademarks identical with or similar to registered trademarks of another person.

(7) Using on advertisements, signboards, invoices, bills and other business documents, covering identical goods trademarks identical with or similar to the registered trademark of another person.

The offense of delivering or dealing in such matters as are specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) is the same as having possession with intent to deliver and deal in the same.

The offense mentioned in Clause (1) will not be dealt with until complaint is filed by the injured party.

Article 40. The perpetrator of any one of the following acts is subject to be sentenced to penal servitude for six months or less or fined $200.00 or less:

(1) Obtaining by fraud the exclusive right of use in a trademark.

(2) Using on any goods trademarks which are fraudulently alleged to be registered which in fact are not, or

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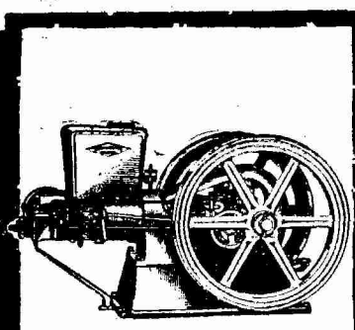
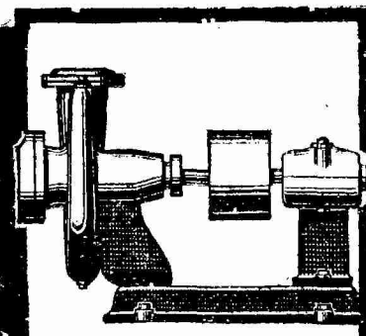
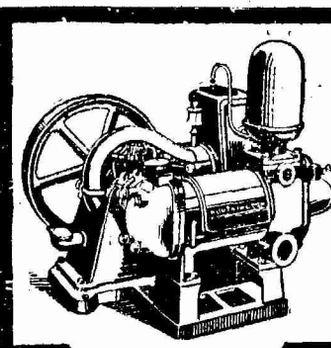

Kerosene Engine.


Centrifugal Pump.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Article 41. Goods subject to confiscation according to Article 39 may be appraised and delivered to the injured party upon his request before judgment is given. If the amount of loss sustained by the injured party is in excess of the value of the property delivered to him, he may seek further damages by legal process in order to make up the deficiency.

Article 42. Witnesses and interpreters who make false representations to the Trademark Bureau or the authorities, executive or judicial, acting on its behalf are liable to be sentenced to six months penal servitude or less or fined $200.00 or less. Any offender who voluntarily confesses before inquiry is completed and the case determined, may be given a lighter sentence or fully pardoned.

Article 43. In the trial and execution of court processes in trademark cases imposing penalties and damages such as are prescribed in Articles 39 to 42, when foreigners are concerned, the treaties in force should be observed if these treaties contain special provisions thereon.

Article 44. This law shall be effective from the date of publication.

Thanksgiving Day Services

In observation of Thanksgiving Day in Shanghai the American community and their allied friends attended services held at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, at 11 o'clock on Thursday, November 29, at which time Bishop L. J. Birney presided. Bishop Logan H. Roots delivered the address and others contributing to the program included the following: Reading of the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, Consul J. P. Davis, in the absence of Consul-General E. S. Cunningham; Responsive Scripture reading by the Rev. C.M. Drury; singing by R. A. Curry and the American School choir; prayer by the Rev. J. T. Proctor, and benediction by the Rev, C. F. McRae. Consul-General Cunningham was general chairman of the Thanksgiving Day Committees, and V. G. Lyman, chairman of the program committee. The American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps attended in a body.

Captain Robert Dollar Arrives in Shanghai

Captain Robert Dollar arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, November 27, on his annual tour of the Orient. He was met at Kobe by J. Harold Dollar, his son of Shanghai, and Mrs. Dollar, and Earl Townsend, manager in the Orient for the Admiral Oriental Line of which Captain Dollar is chief owner. Accompanying him on this world tour are Mrs. Robert Dollar, Mrs. J. Locke, a cousin of Mrs. Dollar's, Miss Margaret Dixon, a granddaughter, and her friend, Miss Dorothy Sharpe.

Mr. Dollar will continue his journey homeward by way of Suez following the course his new ships will travel and making the final plans for the inauguration of the Dollar line's round the world freight and passenger service. He first plans to visit North China and Hankow after a brief stay in Shanghai, later proceeding to Manila and Hongkong.

The first of the new ships purchased from the U. S. Shipping Board sails from San Francisco on January 5, arriving in Shanghai January 29, circling the globe before returning to San Francisco. Following this boat, other boats will leave San Francisco making a call at Kobe and Shanghai every two weeks. The ships will make the following run after leaving Shanghai.

From Shanghai the vessel will go to Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang and Colombo. After Colombo the next stop will be at Suez where arrangements are being made to have train connections that will allow sight-seers to proceed by rail, visiting the Pyramids and other Egyptian wonders, and rejoin the ships at Alexandria. The ships will then sail through the Mediterranean, stopping a day at Naples, allowing passengers time to visit Rome and rejoin the ship at Genoa or Marseilles. From Marseilles they will proceed to Boston and New York, thence to San Francisco through the Panama Canal, completing a trip around the world in 115 days. The time between Shanghai and Boston will be under 60 days. There is every confidence of the service proving a great attraction to both tourists and commercial travelers.

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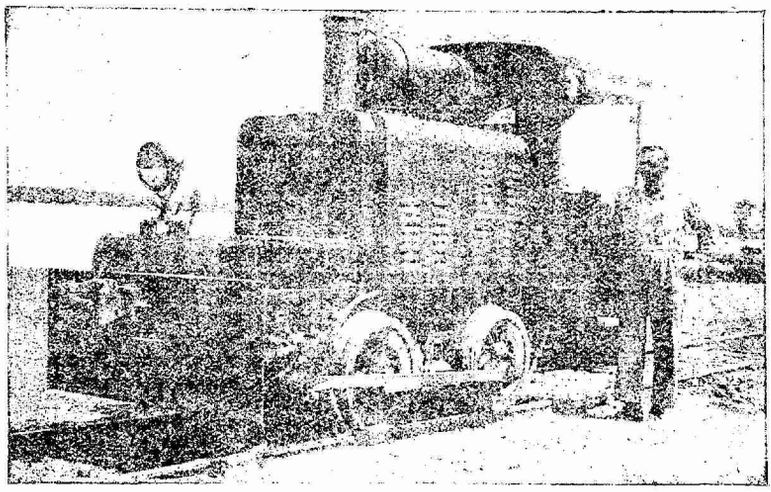

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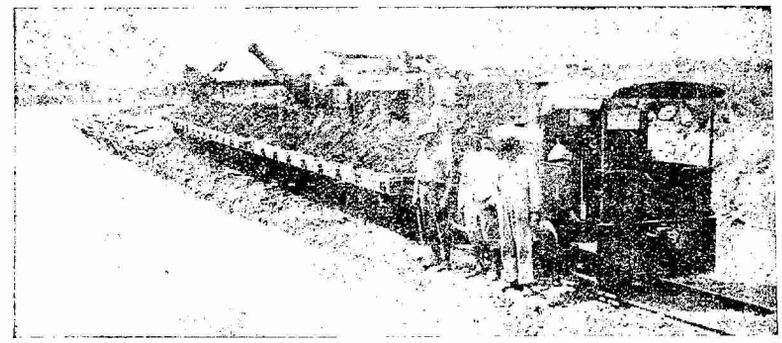

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LOCOMOTIVES

27-013

The Future of Szechwan

BY JOHN R. MUIR

THIS is the question that now occupies the minds of every one who is interested in this province. The largest and wealthiest province in China, extending as it does to an undefined limit toward the west, if this piece of the earth's surface was closer to the seas, and so to the rest of civilization, other people might realize how important we are. As it is, the inaccessibility of the territory, with absolute ignorance of the extent and resources of the province, these, with the petty events which fill the minds and news papers of Shanghai and other centers of influence, prevent persons from showing an intelligent interest in us.

However, here we are, and wielding an influence that must tell for the future of China, and thus for the future of the whole world. To go back a step in the recent history of our province, let us remember that the recent unpleasantness broke out last winter over the removal of a certain general from office. Of course there were wheels within wheels, but this fact may be made as prominent in the history of China, and thus in the history of the world, as similar incidents have been made in other countries.

A general was removed from office because he oppressed the people under him. Fine sentiment! With that start the whole power of Wu Pei-fu, all he represents, was thrown into the melee to put the oulprit back into office, and puniish the existing government for having dismissed him. Of course every one knows that what actually did happen was that the occasion was used by both sides to test their strength. The South has won!

With many setbacks and disappointments, the usual fortune in war, the Szechwan forces have gradually eliminated, or incorporated, their opponents until the recent collapse at Chungking threw everything into their hands. The South has won! The greatest name in Szechwan to-day is Sun Yat-sen, the next greatest is Hsiung Keh-wu. If we knew just what these men are doing, or intend to do, the answer to our question, as above, would be easy. As it is no one seems to have any clear idea about it. Hence our uncertainty.

Still we can tell at least what is in the immediate prospect. But first we must look once more at Liu Chun Heo, who may be acting his last little part in this great drama. We must remember him as the man who had a very large Behind Hand. In all the events of these critical months he has always reached the place where he might have been of some use just too late. Recently, while Yang Seng was being pressed so hard at Chungking, Liu Chun Heo was ordered to attack from the north. Now any military man, even if he lived in the moon, might have seen (at least when the moon was full) that with all of the Szechwan forces at work in the south the place to attack was in the North. As a matter-of-fact the northern road was very poorly protected for months, and a diversion there would have embarrassed the leaders here greatly, and so helped Yang Sen. But Liu Chun Heo never got started till Yang Seng was practically beaten at Chungking. Then it was too late. A determined effort there about the middle of September would have put an entirely different color on the whole campaign.

In the future of this province then we can probably definitely eliminate Liu Chun Heo for all time to come. He will never again be accepted by the people of Szechwan because his weakness has now been shown in such a manner that most people are laughing at him. He will not be favored by Peking, no matter how events turn out there, because he has failed to assist in any material way the plans of the present year. Though he has been consistently faithful and loyal to the North during all his years of exile, his loyalty has borne no fruit unto perfection. Like every other man who fails to deliver the goods his fate is sealed.

While we are eliminating we may as well continue and dispose of Cheng Hsia Ling. Perhaps few people who read newspapers realize that our guardian of the frontiers received one vote for President in the recent election that "elected" Tsao Kun. Seeing that no one else in the West got even that many he must be considered a person of importance. And he will not be eliminated by any foreign scribe who tries to write popular articles. It will take more than this feeble attempt to get rid of him. He has plenty of room in which to fight. He has some troops, and enough money to keep himself equipped for some time. He can gather hundreds of robbers, and perhaps some Tibetans, any time he wishes. But, unless something happens to alter the course of events, he is doomed. As soon as this government gets on its feet it will remove Cheng Hsia Ling in one way or other.

So much for the two great bulwarks Peking has had in Szechwan. Yang Sen is not a Northern man in spirit. He is really a Szechwan leader, and had great ambition for his own province. As mentioned previously he is really a Liu Hsiang man. The latter is one of the former Governors of which tribe we have so many members. Though he tried hard to remain neutral all summer, every one knew he favored Yang Sen. Just before the end he went definitely to Chungking to be with Yang Sen, and he is now in exile somewhere.

But these two must come back somewhere into the new regime. They are both good men, and useful, and they have a considerable following (especially in the region of Chungking) who will demand to see them back again. Yang Sen is a Luchow man and the people down there worship him. The others who have gone with Yang Sen: Teng Shi Heo, Cheng Kweh Tung (the one who was dismissed), and others, are of no particular importance. All, but Teng perhaps, are time-servers, and may come back any time if they have anything material to offer to the bosses. One of the worst of this type is Yang Chun Fang who recently left Yang Sen at a critical moment. He is now a man of much importance at Luchow!

The neutrals: Liu Wen Hwei at Suifu, Cheng Hung Fan at Kiating, and Liu Ping at Penghsien, have all been making love to the present leaders. They stayed out of the fighting entirely, and though they may be punished in some way (they may perhaps lose some of the salt revenue they have been collecting regularly), they will be accepted back into the fold for what they represent.

We will hope soon to give a complete list of all those who have been faithful to Liu Yu Kiu and Hsiung Keh Wu with the rewards that will come to them. Liu Yu Kiu has weathered the storm as Military Governor and Civil Governor and comes out practically as he was when the "war" broke out in February. We were in his yamen one day when the first telegrams were coming from Chungking telling that there would be fighting. He could not see us at that time. And during the months of uncertainty all attempts to see either him, or Hsiung Keh Wu, in their yamens, have failed. But now the genial Governor is seeing visitors again. We saw him at the Chamber of Commerce where he attended a feast to settle some details connected with the issuing of paper money. At that time $100,000.00 worth of worthless paper money was redeemed and destroyed. We have seen him several times since and he seems to have recovered his former confidence.

The present plan of Liu Yu Kiu and Hsiung Keh Wu is to go to Chungking to settle up the affairs of the occupation

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For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling $1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive $1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of $500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review. No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

◉懸獎徵文

◉文題「弭除中國內爭之實際辦法」

敝報得中外名碩數人之贊助特懸兩獎共計銀一千五百元徵求解決中國國內政治問題之切實可行計劃揭曉之前由評判員於應徵文稿中選定最優次優二篇前者得第一獎銀一千元後者得第二獎銀五百元無論中國人或外人之僑居中國者皆可應徵惟文須於民國十三年即一九二四年一月一日以前寄交敝報主筆彼時由評判員選定最優次優二名隨即給獎并披露其原文或譯稿印送國內中西報章及國外各報

之應徵諸君於屬稿時須注重實際方面之諸要點例如(一)注意現在國內之實在情形(二)採取一種利於實行之憲法(三)管理交通事業(四)維持有關中外人生命財產之治安(五)依據各國政治家在華盛頓會議席上與夫決議案內所表示之希望與觀念而改造中國文稿用中文或英文均可惟用英文者須用打字機清稿其所用之紙祇許一面打字應徵諸君須將其姓名與住址書於另一紙上單獨用一信封封固附同文稿寄交本報文稿不拘長短惟文意最清晰朗達者當然較爲能得讀者之注意將來擔任評判諸君爲中英美三國人與當今中外政治毫無關係者贊助茲舉之中外人士之姓名容於本徵文揭曉之時發表之

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there. One of the very difficult matters to handle is connected with the Yunnan and Kweichow troops that have helped win the fight against Yang Sen. Already there is friction between the Szechwanese and Yunnanese at Chungking. Robbery and fighting is common and it will take a strong hand to keep things in order. Whether Hsiung Keh Wu will go, or not, is not yet determined. But Liu Yu Kiu is ready to go in a few days.

When questioned as to what he would do when he arrived in Chungking he intimated that there would not be a formal conference. That would mean that a general discussion of the whole machinery of government in Szechwan would ensue. Liu Yu Kiu is not ready for that, and he seems not to like the idea. Though he is the actual governor, it is quite well known that Hsiung Keh Wu is the man of the hour, and when a conference is held Liu Yu Kiu will doubtless lose the commanding position he now has. He was also asked if a conference might be held here after his return but that, if anything, made him even more ill at ease.

His explanation of the national situation is interesting. Those who have read the *Weekly Review* during the past summer may remember that Hsiung Keh Wu was first made avenger against the North (北伐軍), and afterward repeller of the invaders (討賊軍). It is the latter term that is destined to become famous. We do not know what term is being used in Shanghai, and perhaps Peking, for that term by this time. It is a real revolution against everything that Peking has been doing recently, The Arch-Invader is now Tsao Kun, and with him goes the whole Chihli clique. These are the ones to be repelled.

But by this time the avengers are not limited to Szechwan. We do not even know that Hsiung Keh Wu was the first appointed to such an honor by Sun Yat Sen. However, it has been the avengers who have driven off Yang Sen, and it is the avengers who are dealing with Chao Heng Ti in Hunan, and Chang Tsoh Ling is now an avenger, and Cheh Kiang, Kwangsi and Kwangtung are all in line. Tuan Chih Rui seems the latest recruit, and, if we can believe Liu Yu Kiu, others are about to fall into line.

Here is the possibility of a national movement in which there may be some hope. If it turns out so, Szecewan must be given credit for this year's work. But our hopes have been so often dashed to the ground when we thought the Star of Hope was rising, that we dare not expect anything this time. The future of Szechwan seems to be more and more bound up in the future of China. We have tried being independent, but it has not been the success that has fallen to the lot of the province of Shansi. Far inland as we are we need Shanghai, and Hankow, and Ichang, and in fact, all the rest of China, more than they need us. All we can do is to wait and see what the future has in store for us.

Chengtu, Sze, China November 6, 1923.

American Tobacco Company Buys Tobacco Products Company

According to information received in Shanghai the American Tobacco Company has purchased the factories of the Tobacco Products Company, for an estimated cost of G. $250,000,000.

"In the United States, The Tobacco Products Company sold control of its factories making Melachrino's, Herbert Tareyton's and Strollers, and numerous other brands, but retained control of the factories making Philip Morris' and the United Cigar Stores company and the numerous retail stores of that organization," according to the report.

The sale of the organization's American interests is particularly interesting because of the report that the American Tobacco Company, the purchasers, are once more assuming their former importance as the biggest tobacco manufacturers in the world. Before the organization was dissolved it was known as the tobacco trust, but after the dissolution was split into three organizations, Liggett & Myers, P. Lorrilard, and the Tobacco Products Company."

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Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

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Who's Who in China

Mr. H. Y. Hu
胡鴻猷字徵若
(Hu Hung-yu)

Mr. H. Y. Hu was born at Wusih, Kiangsu Province, in 1888. He entered the Nanyang College, Shanghai, in 1900 and graduated from the Middle School in 1905. Then he took a special course in Industry and Commerce in the same College, and graduated in 1907. Upon graduation Mr. Hu was awarded a scholarship to study in America. He entered the Junior Class of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania in January 1908. He graduated with the degree of B.S. in 1909 and took an M.A. in 1910 from the same University. Mr. Hu left America for Germany in 1911 and studied in Berlin University for four months. He returned to China in April 1912. Then he became a Professor in the Nanyang Poly-

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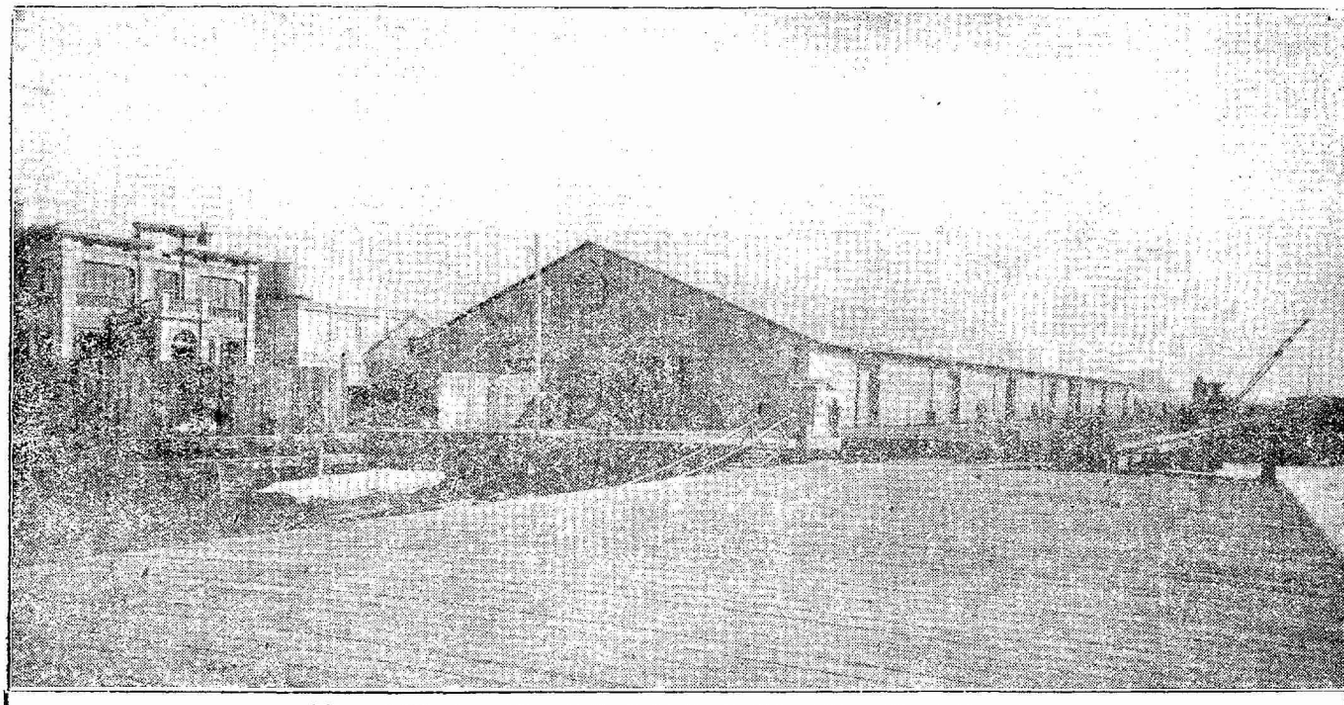

View of Wharf and Transit Sheds, Dollar Pei Lien Chien Wharf, Shanghai.

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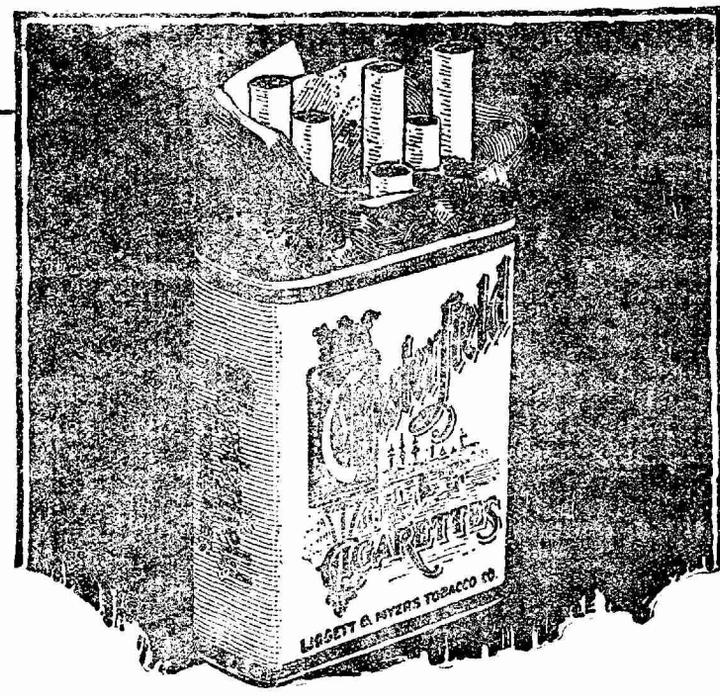
technic Institute, Shanghai, but held that position only for a few months. From August 1912 to December 1913 Mr. Hu was manager of the Nanking branch of Kiangsu Bank. From January to April 1914 he was manager of the Wusih Branch of the same Bank. He joined the Department of Railway Accounts and Statistics, Ministry of Communications, in September 1914. He was appointed a Member of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics in July 1917. In May 1918 he was appointed a Delegate to the Seventh China-Japan Through Traffic Conference held in Tokyo. In August 1918 he was appointed Chief of the Audit and Accounts Section of the Railway Department. He became in January 1919 Chief of the investigation section and assistant chief of the traffic section of the same Department. From January to December 1920 Mr. Hu was a delegate of the Ministry of Communications at Paris in connection with the Peace Conference. In May 1921 he was appointed Chief of the Traffic Section of the Railway Department. He was appointed Director of the Railway Through Traffic Administration in February 1923. Mr. Hu has been awarded by the Government the Second Order of Ta Shou Chiaho and also the Second Order of Wenfu. His address is 35 An Fu Hutung, West City, Peking.

N. L. Han
韓玉麟

Dr. Han was born in Soochow, Kiangsu, and is 43 years old. He is the founder and general manager of the national transport company, which operates on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Lunghai Railway, with branch offices at the major stations of each line and accepts freight and parcels for transfer to any part of the



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27-021

world. He went to the United States in 1904 in connection with the Chinese exhibit at the Exposition held at St. Louis, and while there took special courses at the Jones Commercial College, at the same time studying American express transportation systems. Upon returning to China he founded the China Express Company of Shanghai which was the first express company started in China and which still exists. The Chinese public has accepted the express system introduced by Mr. Han who was also the first Chinese to organize the express parcels delivery system in China.

As Transportation Officer of the Republican forces he played an important role during the first Revolution of 1911 and for meritorious services rendered was awarded a "Chiao Ho" decoration by the Chinese Government. As a public spirited citizen he is interested in various religious and social activities, is a director of St. Luke's Hospital, National Committee, Y.M.C.A.'s of China, the Shanghai Y.M.C.A,. Chants Academy, and a member of commercial and guild organizations and several important clubs of Shanghai.

Mr. Chun Shutkai
陳兆瑞字雪佳

Mr. Chun Shutkai, compradore of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Shanghai, and one of the leading business men of the city, was born in Heungshan, Kwangtung, and is 52 years old. After graduating from Queen's College, Hongkong University, he came to Shanghai to engage in business, being associated with his late father, Mr. Chun Ko-liang, who was serving as compradore for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and other firms. After the death of his father, Mr. Chun became compradore and in a comparatively short period of service, has won for himself a host of friends among both the foreign and Chinese communities in Shanghai. Mr. Chun is a director of the Canton Guild, the Shangtung Road Hospital, the Pootung Hospital and the Union Club. He is a member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and an advisor to the Ministry of Communications. For his services during the drive for funds of the International Famine Relief Committee, he was awarded in 1922 the Third Class Chiaho Medal.

J. Pinkuet Fu
傅瑞霖字品圭

Like his distinguished father (Fu Siao En), J. Pinkuet Fu is also a banker and holds the responsible position of Chief Compradoreship in the Asia Banking Corporation of Shanghai. Mr. Fu is a native of Chinhai, Ningpo, and is 28 years of age. He was educated in Nanyang College, Shanghai, where he made excellent progress. Upon graduation he assisted his father in the various lines of business that his father was then connected with, thereby gaining considerable experience. When he was 19 years of age he was Managing Proprietor of the Chang Dah Yuen Hardware and Metals Company, which is one of the leading firms in its line in Shanghai. He was one of the promoters of the Shanghai Metals Association. His knowledge of the English language won for him the Advisory Secretaryship to the Director-General for the reorganization of Military Affairs in Chekiang. He has been decorated by the Government with the orders of Chiaho and Wenfu. Besides his other connections he is a Director of the Inland Waterworks Co., Ltd., agent of the American Bank Note Co., Shanghai, and Secretary of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

27-022

Men and Events

William North, manager of the International Banking Corporation, Hankow, is being transferred to the branch of the bank in Hongkong, according to a report in the *Far Eastern Times*, (Peking.)

Grover Clark, editor of the Peking *Leader*, is in Shanghai enroute to Hongkong and Manila on a month's vacation. He was advised by the doctors in Peking to take a vacation owing to ill health.

Captain F. L. Laloe, late of the Admiralty Salvage, Ocean Salvage and Co. and Modern Transport Company, has joined the firm of Eisler. Reeves, and Murphy, Shanghai, according to an announcement made.

Blasco Ibanez, a Spanish novelist of international fame and author of many books of history and fiction, is expected to pass through Shanghai on the *s. s. Franconia*, which is due to arrive in Shanghai on January 7.

Junius B. Wood, correspondent in the Far East for the Chicago *Daily News*, returned from the Upper Yangtse this week where he has been gathering material for a series of articles on the conditions of the Yangtse.

John S. Potter, formerly with Andersen, Meyer and Company, and now of the Raven Trust Company, according to the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking) has recently arrived in Peking on a short visit. Mrs. Potter is accompanying him and they are planning on making the trip to Urga if possible.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the American Association of China are planning to hold a joint dinner in honor of Captain Robert Dollar, who is expected to arrive this week on a general tour of the Orient, at the New Carlton Cafe, on the evening of Monday, December 3, at 8:15 o'clock.

Richard V. Oulahan, Washington correspondent for the New York *Times* and dean of newspapermen at the American capital, arrived in Shanghai on the *President Jackson* on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Oulahan is on his way to Manila to make an investigation of present conditions in the Islands with particular reference to the agitation there for independence.

A Shanghai Club of the New York University has recently been formed by American Returned Student's in Shanghai. At the meeting recently held it was found there were about fifty New York University people, foreign and Chinese, in Shanghai. The officers elected were Baen E. Lee, president, Mrs. An Lily W. Young, secretary, and C. T. Tung, treasurer.

On Thursday evening, November 22, a dinner was given to Hsu En-yuen, formerly governor of the Bank of China, and now vice-president of the Chinese American Bank, by P. K. Chu, general secretary of the World's Chinese Student's Federation, at the Union Club, Shanghai. Mr. Hsu has only recently arrived from Peking, accompanied by his family. He plans to spend several months in Shanghai.

Two new American patrol boats, the *Pigeon* and the *Penguin* arrived in Shanghai this week for service on the Yangtsze River and probably will be stationed at Ichang. The ships are of the converted mine-sweeper class and constitute an important addition to the American fleet in China waters. The ships made the run from Pearl Harbor, Honolulu in 18 days despite heavy weather a considerable part of the way.

The death occurred last week of Brigadier General G. E. Pereira, a noted traveler, on the border of Thibet. General Pereira was a famous traveler and had planned to do some extensive traveling in Thibet, accompanied by Dr. Thompson. He was attached to the Chinese regiment in 1900 and served in Peking during the Boxer Trouble. In 1905 after returning from Africa he served as Military Attache at the British Legation, Peking, and afterwards served in the world war.

Nearly 1,000 memberships were obtained in the American Red Cross drive during the week past. Mrs. Gardner Crane, chairman of the membership drive, made every effort to make this an intensive campaign. Members of the American Woman's Club were stationed at various business houses and public places soliciting memberships, and it is desired in this connection to extend thanks to those allowing booths to be erected on their premises, as well to members of the committee who so kindly gave their time.

During the past week people in Shanghai people have had exceptional opportunity of hearing addresses by the members of the Biederwolf evangelistic party, who are touring the Orient. The party is composed of Dr. W. E. Biederwolf of Winona Lake, Indiana, who has been director of the Bible Conference of Winona Lake and Dean of that School of Theology. Homer Rodeheaver, who has traveled over America during the past eighteen years, is perhaps the best known evangelestic singer; his brother, Joe Rodeheaver, is also a noted singer. Miss Grace Saxe, who traveled with the Billy Sunday party for fifteen years as a Bible teacher, accompanies the party, and also Miss Hays, whose speciality is crayon work. Meetings were held on Monday and Tuesday at the Navy Y. M. C. A. at 5: 30 and 9 o'clock.

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27-024

News from North China

Following the strike of schools owing to the lack of funds, the Russian envoy, Mr. Karakhan, in response to the request of the school authorities, offers to give up the Russian portion of the Boxer Indenmities for China's school. He has already addressed a long letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that has not been answered yet.

Discussion of the Gold Franc question is still the chief topic of newspaper columns here for this week. Much suspicion is expressed by various newspapers that the government has already accepted the French terms. The Peking and Tientsin *Evening News* and the *Ming Chi News Agency*, on account of their printing of news that many officials were bribed, were suppressed by order of the acting Premier. Their editors fled to the foreign concessions in Tientsin. The correspondent of the *Hsin Wen Pao* of Shanghai was also put in custody for several days.

The Hsien Cheng Tang, a newly organized political party under the leadership of the Paotingfu elements held its inaugural meeting on the afternoon of November 18.

A memorial service in commemoration of the late President Harding of the United States was held in Central Park, November 18 in the afternoon. The Harding Memorial Tablet was unveiled in the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Schurman. More than ten thousand persons were present in the Park.

Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, American Minister, and Mrs. Schurman, left Peking November 20 for a trip in Yunnan via Shanghai. They will visit Saigon, Angkor, Haiphong, Hanoi and Yunnanfu and will spend Christmas in the latter place, thus completing the inspecting tour of the American Minister of all the American consulates in China.

F. J. Deane, local manager of Andersen, Meyer and Company, left Peking November 19 for America on a year's vacation.

A cabinet meeting held November 20 discussed the railway protection problem and it was decided that the Railway Guard Bureau should be put under the direct control of the Cabinet. The appropriation of a monthly expenditure of $10,000 was also passed by the meeting.

It is reported here that Sir Roderick Jones, managing director of *Reuters Limited*, accompanied by W. Turner, *Reuters* general manager of the Far East, will arrive in Peking on November 24 and remain for about a week. The journalists in Peking have already made arrangements for their reception.

General Huang Fu, who was appointed Minister of Education some time ago but did not assume office at once, went to the Ministry of Education November 21 and assumed duty.

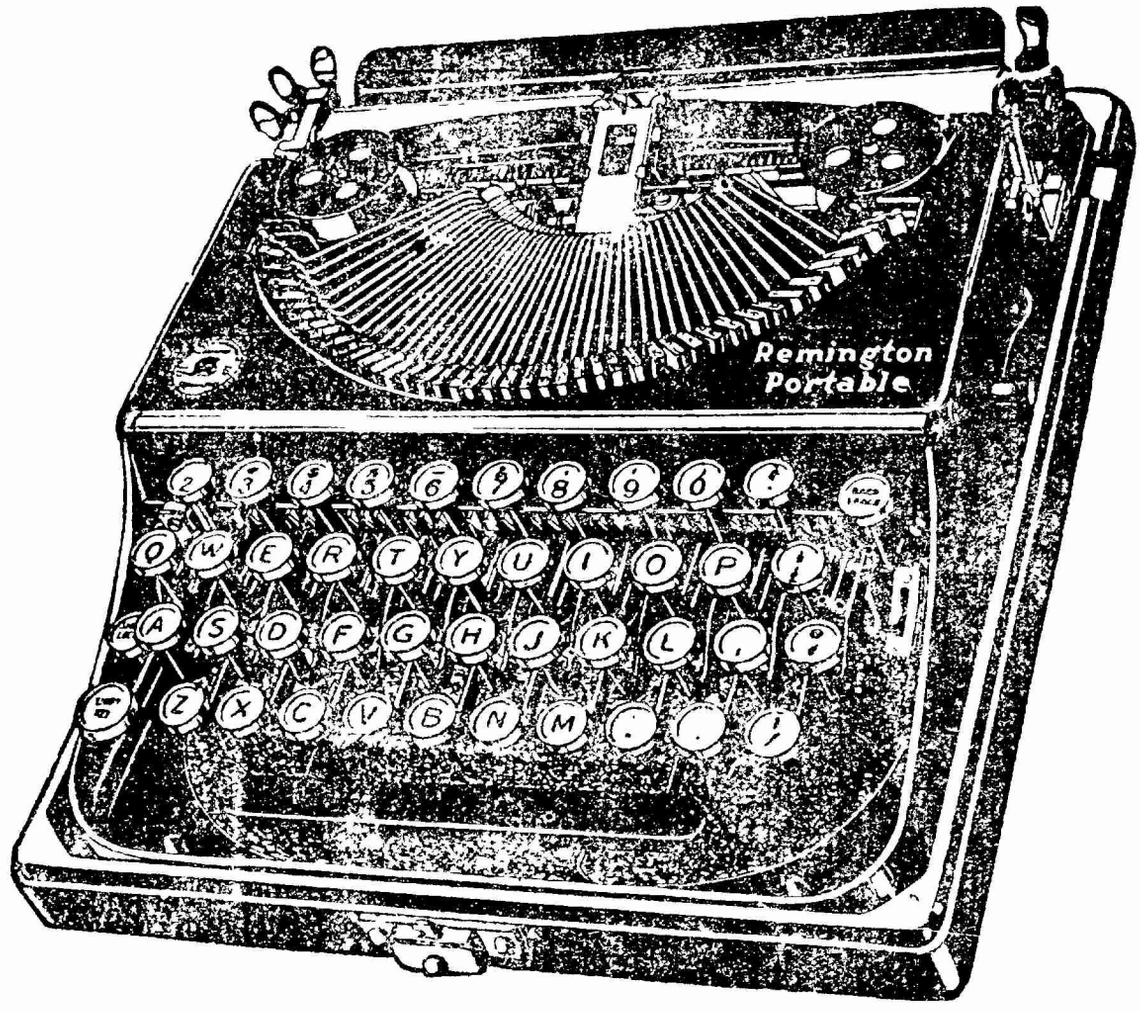
In connection with the illegal sale of the Mongolian and Tibetan School site, the value of which was estimated at more than $50,000, by the Ministry of Finance to Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House of Representatives at a cheap price of $10,000, a section chief in the Ministry of Finance has been detained by an order of the Minister, Wang Ke-ming, and it was ordered that the title deeds that he privately handed to Wu Ching-lien should be taken back at once. The case has not yet been settled.

The Peking Union Medical College of the Rockefeller Foundation has recently issued its statistics that show a wonderful growth of the institution since its first establishment in 1921. The institution has now seventy-eight doctors on its staff as compared with sixty in 1922 and forty-four in 1921. Twelve of them are from Harvard.

The Chihli River Commission gave a luncheon November 20 to welcome the return to Peking of the members of the Yangtse River Commission from a trip of inspection of the river and the visit of F. Palmer, consulting engineer to the Yangtse River Cmmission. Many prominent persons were present and Admiral Wu Yu-ling, Minister of Communications gave a speech.

There have happened in Peking several holdup cases. In one of them, a Chinese gentleman was held up by two Russian refuges on Hatamen street. Two cases were shop robbery. The president has ordered the Metropolitan police to search for the criminals and deal adequately with them.

A mandate was promulgated November 21, appointing a commission of Dr. C. T. Wang, Shen Chi-chang and Liu Yen to proceed to make investigation regarding the killing and loss of Chinese during the earthquake. No other purpose of the visit was mentioned in the mandate, although it is generally believed than Dr. Wang's trip to Tokyo has something to do with the Sino-Japan-Russo negotiations.



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In the United States Court for China

ALFRED RAU, Plaintiff, vs. LULU VIOLET CAROLINE RAU, Defendant.	Cause No. 2353 Civil No. 866 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

LULU VIOLET CAROLINE RAU,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

27-026

News from South China

The suffering of the Japanese in their earthquake last September was not much greater than that of the Cantonese in several districts during the last few months due to the war between the Chen Chiung-ming and Sun Yat-sen factions of the Kuo-mintang and other disasters, principally floods and typhoons and, in certain cases, brigandage and piracy caused by maladministration and anarchy resulting from lack of a permanent government for any length of time. In the Japanese disaster, according to a *Reuters* dispatch from Tokio, October 26, the casualty figures compiled by the Home Department in this connection gave a total dead of 68,215; injured, 42,135; and missing, presumed dead, 39,304. In connection with the sufferings of the Cantonese in several districts due to war and other causes, the secretary of home affairs of Dr. Sun has failed to produce any figure but, according to local press reports, totals in the districts mentioned, including sufferings of all sorts, are given as follow: Namhoi District, persons affected, 175,000; Tsengsin, 95,000; Tungkun, 21,500; Poklo, 45,000; Koyue, 10,500; Tsingyun, $54,820 in property, the number of persons not given; Sunhing, 65,000; Szewui, 7,250; Fungchuen, 17,500; Watnam, 1,650; Yeungkong, 3,650; Samshui, 8,694; Yuyuen, 950; and several others where figures of casualty are not known. Among the districts reporting loss of property include Loting, which gave $382,100; Yeungkong, $10,000,000 and above; Heungshan, $650,000; Yuyuen, $153,290. The town of Poklo was totally destroyed virtually, while four-fifths of Namyung City has been rendered useless without complete reconstruction. The figures given represent losses reported ue to October only from relief societies or committees who havp figures for the number of persons buried, rice-tickets issuede or medical assistance given. While the total casualty list, given undoubtedly appears great, the suffering, while intensive in many cases, cannot be viewed so seriously as the number of deaths in Yokohama and Tokio. While the figurse may be exaggerated in some cases, it is sufficient to show what the Cantonese have been forced to undergo during the last ten months of war.

The loyalty and resources of the Cantonese public were taxed to the maximum by Dr. Sun Yat-sen the week ending November 17, which might be termed a dark and trying period of his reign in Canton. He is now playing his last card of the present game. The battles on the eastern front in Kwangtung between Chen Chiung-ming's followers and his are constantly changing in fortune and, if the present progress of his enemies is not checked or the relief expected from Hunan fails, Dr. Sun will soon be on board a foreign vessel on his way back to Shanghai, it seens certain. As a matter of fact, many of Dr. Sun's subordinates have already moved their families to Hongkong or registered them with some local hotels under assumed names. Dr. Sun, however, is playing his starring role as usual, holding to the last moment with confidence in himself and the belief that he will some day succeed and that another failure is but a necessary part of a process and experiment which will finally triumph. His fellow citizens of Canton are paying dearly for his political and military adventures and are not at all pleased with his doubtful success for the time being but will, undoubtedly, some day be proud of one who has dared to force a reform upon a people. Dr. Sun, patriotic, honest, and energetic, patient as well as hopeful, is still regarded by the more reasonable and thinking Cantonese as a great man without the necessary qualified assistants for his intended service for his country, while the mass in Kwangtung is denouncing him for his merciless policy of confiscation and taking of property and men for forced servitude, a condition made worse by the cruelty and atrocity committed by his underlings, returned overseas Cantonese and imported mercenary Kwangsi-ites or Yunnanese who look on the people as a conquered race, former subjects of Chen Chiung-ming, the arch enemy to the generalissimo. As a matter of truth, the Cantonese have been for the past twelve years innocent victims of political and military strife among factions and parties to which the masses were never a part.

Canton landlords are being deprived of another month's rent from their tenants, making this the third time since the return of the Southern leader to Canton; merchants, like pawn-brokers, goldsmiths, insurance writers, salt dealers, and others are being required to contribute more funds under some pretext or another; while homes in the city are to be systematically searched for arms and suspects and limited to the purchase of but one can of kerosene oil at any one time without special permission. The inhabitants may not display firecrackers and neighbors will be held responsible for failure to make reports of political suspects near their residences. Motor-cars without police permit may not move after the hour of seven in evenings, while incoming troops may occupy private houses at all hours day and night.

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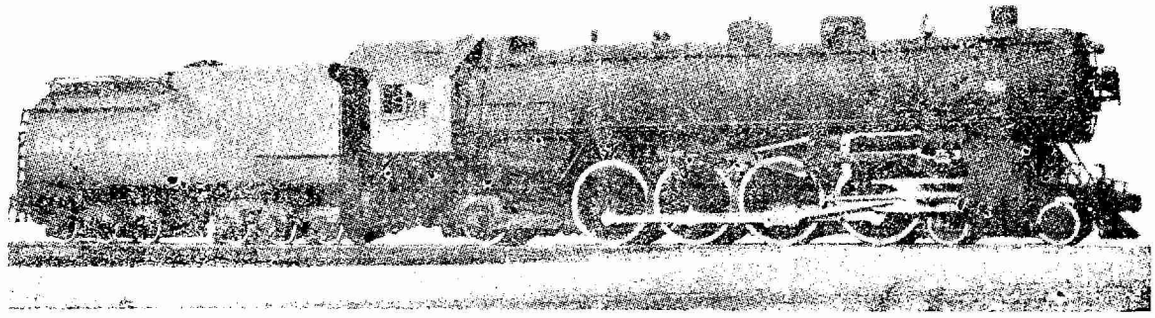

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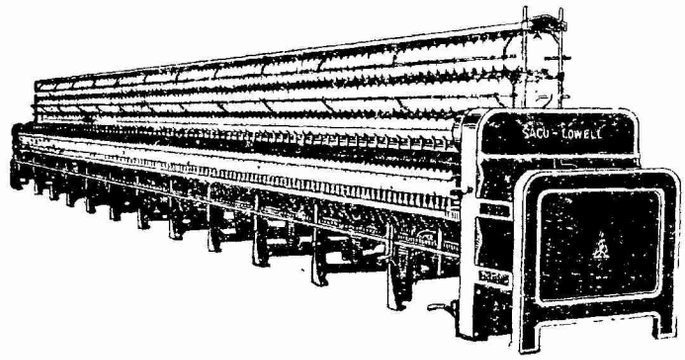

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In the United States Court for China

KATHERINE CHARLOTTE HULSE, Plaintiff
vs.
AUBREY HULSE, Defendant.

Cause No. 2349
Civil No. 864
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Aubrey Hulse

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 20, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

C. C. SHAW, Plaintiff
vs.
JNO. E. HUGHES CO. INC., Defendant.

Cause No. 2338
Civil No. 858
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify it to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file its written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 2, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Occupants of houses must send their women folks away or suffer from the unwelcomed guests.

Since November 10, the real estate dealers in Canton have hesitated doing business with the Municipal Department of Finance of Canton, the office having charge of confiscating and selling lands taken from their former owners. General Chen Chiung-ming has notified the Canton people that he will not recognize sales effected by the present regime under Dr. Sun. Upon the possible return of General Chen to power, the whole question of confiscated property will be reviewed, and this will cause endless trouble to the present new holders of land titles, it is generally believed here.

General Tan Yen-kai, of Hunan, who was not very successful in his recent attempt to oust Chao Heng-ti from Changsha, is expected back at Canton about November 20. Tan was a former secretary of reconstruction to the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun. He says that he is returning to Canton to reinforce the Southern leader and not retreating from his field of operation.

Canton is being fortified by forces of Yunnanese imported here by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a precaution against the possible approach of General Chen Chiung-ming's followers. They are nearer to the city at present than at any other time since his departure last January.

Canton, November 17, 1923.

H. W.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from November 21 to November 28)

The situation in Peking with regard to the appointment of a Speaker remains complicated with political intrigue continuing between Sun Pao-chi and Wu Ching-lien, the conditions in Canton remain in see-saw uncertainty as the struggle goes on between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming, together with the threats of war breaking in Kiangsi province resulting from the disagreement between General Lu of Chekiang province and General Chi of Nanking, with regard to the appointment of a successor to General Hsu, chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, who was assassinated several weeks ago, comprise the incidents of news events of the week under review. China has been more or less concerned over the situation arising between herself and Russia and matters were brought to more or less of a climax with the departure of C. T. Wang, commissioner on Soviet negotiations for China, for Japan during the week. Japan has shown some little concern during this time over the alien land question in California since the recent decision in the U. S. Supreme Court. The Philippines have nothing to report of import with the exception of a report that General Leonard Wood has gone to the Dutch settlements to visit.

Fight Continues over Speaker for Peking Cabinet

Peking reports during the week under review continue to carry press reports on the progress or lack of progress on choosing a speaker for the Peking Cabinet. The two men who are receiving the greatest amount of attention for this official position are Wu Ching-lien and Sun Pao chi and measures are being brought to bear whereby a meeting will be held by the Parliamentary members electing one or the other. According to a notice during the last week Parliamentary dissention has blocked the ratification of Sun Pao-chi as Premier and it was semi-officially reported that unless the deadlock was broken, Kao Ling-wei, as acting Premier would be asked to fill the vacant Cabinet portfolios of war and education. The political intrigue that is going on is making the situation complicated. Wu Ching-lien wants the Premiership or the Speaker ship for the Lower House and unless he is given one he plans deliberately to block all formation of a new Cabinet. This, according to the report in the Peking and Tientsin *Times* is heralded with great glee by Paotingfu leaders who want to grant no concessions in the way of spoils to Tientsin leaders, prefering an acting Cabinet composed solely of pro-Paotingfu leaders to anything savoring of a coalition Cabinet.

Other troubles in the Cabinet consist of the attempt to impeach Yuan Nai-kuan, the Minister of Agriculture, for indiscriminate appointments of officials in his Ministry contrary to Presidential Mandate.

Canton Still the Target of Warfare

The failure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces to defeat General Chen Chiung-ming on the eastern front has forced the former to concentrate outside the eastern suburbs of Canton await-

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H. Y. Moh	Alfred Sze	Y. T. Tsur	Tang Shao-yi
Li Yuan-hung	Hsiung Hsi Ling	Tsai Yuan-pei	Tuan Chi-jui
Fong F. Sec	Chang Tai Yen	David Yui	Sun Yat Sen
P. W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

These twenty-eight names represent individuals who are fairly well known, but outside of their names what do you know about them—about their educations—official life—present addresses—age—and so on. The next edition of

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ing the reinforcements from Hunan under General Tan Yen-kai. Needless to say the residents of that City are suffering from a disrupted state of affairs. General Tan's forces are beginning to arrive in Canton, says a *Reuters* report of recent date which continues:

"The Kuomintang political party is organizing a volunteer corps to supplement the regular and mercenary forces now on active service. Up to yesterday some 500 members had applied for admission to the ranks. The party is asking Mr. Sun Fo, the mayor of Canton, to contribute $300,000 for expenses of the corps.

"Mr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun and Mayor of Canton, has ordered the Native Bankers' Guild to contribute $30,000 of its guild funds towards war expenses and the bankers are trying to decline by declaring that the $30,000 is a part of the endowment, which cannot be used for any other purpose. The Bureau of Police have exacted $10,000 as a contribution and more than $20,000 in advance payment of house and police taxes from the pawn-brokers during the last few days. For some reason the lands confiscated by the Government are not finding many buyers lately.

"Gen. Chen Chiung-ming arrived at Swatow on November 16 and left the following day after a consultation with Gen. Wang Ta-wei and Admiral Wen."

Chekiang and Kiangsu Discussions

Much attention has been given during the past week under review to the appointment of a successor to General Hsu, chief of Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, who was assassinated recently. There seems to be some disagreement as to whose domain this falls under, General Lu of Hangchow or General Chi of Nanking. Since this matter seems to be of grave concern it is perhaps well to understand the fundamentals bringing pressure on the appointment and these were discussed and explained in detail in an issue of the *N. C. D. N.* (Shanghai) of recent date:

"The point at issue is all the more difficult to adjust because of its simplicity. When General Hsu died, General Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai promptly appointed General Lu Yung-chien, who had been the murdered man's chief of staff to succeed him. General Ho, as everybody knows, is the lieutenant of General Lu at Hangchow, whom he had succeeded at Lunghua. By this means the Tuchun of Chekiang regained his influence over the whole of the Shanghai district, the late General Hsu having been an adherent of the Chihi party (represented by Gen Chi at Nanking) whereas General Lu is an Anfu man. It remains to be said that the latter bases his claim to appoint the Director of the Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary on a commission received by himself from Peking when he was still at Lunghua. Meanwhile, General Chi of Nanking contends with perfect truth that Shanghai and Woosung are a part of the province of Kiangsu: therefore, he says, the director of their constabulary can be appointed only by the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, with the approval of Peking. He has accordingly named General Sun Chen-kiang for the post, which, however, there appears no prospect of his being able to take up. The question is further complicated by threats among the constabulary that they will go on strike sooner than serve under the Nanking Tuchun's nominee. We doubt whether these threats would mean very much if the great men at the top agreed. The most serious obstacle to a settlement is that neither General Chi nor General Ho nor General Lu can now recede from their positions without loss of face.

Banditry Continues to Grow

Following the report of the capture of a French priest, Father Frederick, in Shangtung province on November 13, comes the report that an American missionary, a Dr. Schmalzried, was taken on the Kweichow border, about November 22. Upon receipt of the news communications were immediately despatched to the Waichiaopu from the American Legation urging drastic steps to be taken bringing about his release, and to punish those responsible for the outrage. The authorities in Shangtung have offered the sum of $10,000 for the capture of Father Frederick, but nothing definite has been heard in this connection. As a further step to bring about the suppression of the bandits who roam at large, the Ministry of Communications during the week under review have mailed out circulars dealing extensively with the subject of banditry. It is hoped, according to this report, that all lawless elements will be rounded up and guards placed in troubled districts. The Ministry sent out these circulars to the provincial authorities in Chihli, Shangtung, Kiangsu and Anhu, calling attention to the effective bandit suppression measures and urging effective action to be taken by authorities. Wherever necessary the Ministry says local troops should be used to reinforce the regular bandit suppression troops.

China and Russia Still Squabbling

It is rumored in Peking that Dr. C. T. Wang will shortly depart for Japan to investigate conditions of the Chinese following the earthquake. However, this depends, says a Peking paper, upon the actions of M. Karakhan, Soviet representative to China. The rumor continues that M. Karakhan may be asked to leave Peking, in which case Dr. Wang will remain in the Capital and not take the proposed trip. The report continues:

"The Government has fully supported Dr. Wang in the attitude he has taken toward the Soviet demands. The Government further maintains that Mr. Karakhan has failed to live up to those announced principles which led to China's inviting him to come to the capital. The Presidential Mandate appointing Dr. Wang to make the trip to Japan is virtually China's challenge to Mr. Karakhan to show his good intentions. If he fails to take advantage of his opportunity within the next week or ten days, it is authoritatively and semi-officially announced, his early departure from Peking may be anticipated. The Chinese Government is not concerned where he goes so long as he gets out of China.

Meanwhile, contrary to reports in the capital, the Office of the Directorate-General of Sino-Russian negotiations remains open as an adjunct to the Waichiaopu, and Mr. Karakhan has taken a lease upon a new house off Hatamen Street, near Teng Shihkou, indicating that he desires to remain here for some time to come.

The Tax Measure and General Wood in the Philippines

General Wood, responding to an invitation from the Dutch Settlements to visit their colonies on a tour of investigation, departed from Manila on November 24 for Java. Previous to his departure, he vetoed a bill passed by the legislature remitting the penalities for non-payment of land taxes during 1923, which probably comprises the most important news development of the week under review. The *China Press* (Shanghai), in a report of recent date, contained the following news item relative to same:

"Governor-General Wood has frequently stated that he opposes remitting taxes except in cases of absolute necessity such as a visitation by flood or drought. In vetoing the bill, the Governor-General issued a statement in which he said that his action was based principally on the theory that it would be demoralising to enact laws which would encourage tax delinquency.

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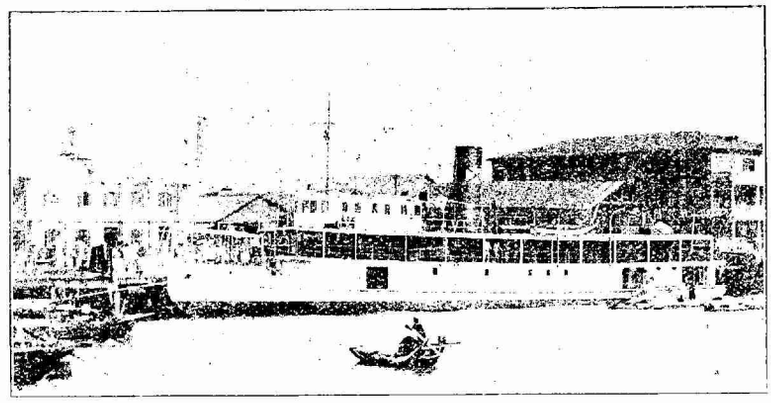

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"The legislature is certain to pass the measure over the Governor-General's veto, and when it is brought up for the consideration of President Coolidge, his action will be carefully watched here and taken as indicative whether he intends to grant the full support of the federal government to Governor-General Wood.

"Manuel Quezon, senate president and leader of the coalition group in Filipino politics, talked with the Governor-General for fully an hour yesterday, urging him not to veto the measure. His interview was taken as indicative of the desire of the coalitionists to make their peace with the Governor-General if that is possible."

Japan on the U. S. Supreme Court Decision

The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the alien land law question in the states of California and Washington, with regard to Japanese, is discussed in the *Osaka Mainichi* of recent date:

"The recent decision of the highest tribunal in America, however, has dealt a severe moral blow to our citizens on the American coast. The decision will tend to fan anti-Japanese activity among reckless politicians, and thus aggravate the already complicated American-Japanese question in the Pacific coast states.

"We cannot go into detail here of the Anti-Japanese activity in the United States, but we must present a most solemn protest to the American court and to the American public against recognition by the Supreme Court of the racial discrimination against our citizens who have entered that country under due processes of law.

"The United States Supreme Court once gave a decision in the case of Buchanan vs. Worley to the effect that the 14th Amendment is applicable not only to those who are citizens or eligible to citizenship, but also to everyone in the United States.

"As expected, anti-Japanese activity has already begun in California as a result of the court's decision. Senator Shortridge, of California, is reported to have called on President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes, and to have notified them that he intends to propose further legislation in order completely to exclude Orientals. This legislative movement has been planned by the members of Congress from California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and Texas, for some three years.

"Although we do not believe that President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes will favor the plan proposed by Senator Shortridge, the recent decision of the court may have a potent psychological influence upon the minds of the statesmen as well as the people in favor of such legislation, which in fact will prove to be nation-wide contempt for the Japanese people.

"What is our Government to do about it? The attempt of Ambassador Chinda to conclude a new treaty with America three years ago was a failure, but our country surely cannot stand aloof this time."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 22. A special date is designated for Conference of Ambassadors for resumption of military control in Germany by the Allies.——Ex-Crown Prince of Germany renounces all claims to German throne and German government is required to give guarantee as to his good behavior.

November 23. Following exchange of views regarding provisional agreement, Allied governments agree on terms of Notes to Germany and insist on resumption of military control.——U. S. boats outside the three mile limit send word to New York residents that plenty of "Christmas cheer" will be on hand this year despite prohibition enforcement laws.——Dr. Cook, former polar explorer, is convicted of using mails with object of defrauding public and sentenced to imprisonment and fine of G.$12,000.——The U. S. administration will oppose any attempts to bring pressure to bear on France to settle debts at present time, according to Washington report.

November 24. Union Castle Company of London orders what is reported to be the largest and most powerful motorship in the world.——London's attitude toward a protective tariff is conciliatory and so far there are no opposition Liberal candidates for election.——Communists and large stores of arms are seized at Berlin as they were in preparation for armed revolt against Streseman government.——Committee of business men from Brussels plan to make tour of Japan shortly.

November 25. Government in Berlin accepts resignation of Dr. Streseman and Cabinet and no formation of new Cabinet is planned thus far.——Chamber of Deputies in Paris vote confidence in Premier and government.

November 26. President of U. S. Federation of Labor issues a settlement condemning the campaign being carried on in string of Hearts papers from East to West coast urging recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.——French military authorities have coufirmed reports that Germans are making large quantities of arms and ammunitions in interior Russia and Siberia.——Switzerland is placed on black list by Soviet government due to acquittal by court at Lausanne of Maurice Conradit, who was charged with assassination of Soviet envoy.

November 27. Ulster Unionists visit in England to assist conservative candidates in forthcoming election.——Herr Albert, former member of Bauer Cabinet is entrusted with formation of a Ministry.——It is learned that U. S. administration is discussing providing food credits to Germany in order to prevent widespread starvation.——British vessels are seized as they carry liquor within twelve mile limit of U. S. coast.——Report that 10,000 persons die within five years owing to treatment of bogus doctors in Hartford, Connecticut is made by state officials.

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MARY FINE TWINEM,
Administratrix,
c/o American Consulate, Nanking, China.

November 17, 1923.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The American Supreme Court and the Japanese in the United States

References: Pp. 515-6

Questions: 1. What and where is the Supreme Court? 2. Why are its decisions of importance? 3. At what time did the Japanese begin to enter the United States? Were the numbers originally large or small? 4. How many are now on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii? 5. What have been some of the results of this? 6. Why have the Japanese caused more discussion in California than in Hawaii? 7. What fears are there expressed in reference to Hawaii? Who? 8. Are Japanese eligible for citizenship in the United States? 9. Discuss the significance of the decision handed down recently by the Justices of the Supreme Court. 10. Are foreigners free to purchase land in Japan? Explain. 11. How have the Japanese used propaganda in America?

Topic 2: The Ku Klux Klan in America

References: Pp. 214-15

Questions: 1. What are the declared purposes of the Ku Klux Klan? 2. When did the first Klan originate? Why? 3. Discuss briefly the period of "Reconstruction" in the Southern states of America. 4. How many negroes are there in the U. S. A.? Why did they originally go to America? 5. What is said as to "100% Americanism" and "100% Europeanism"? 6. What are the dangers of Invisible government? Why does the Klan constitute a threat to American institutions? 7. What can you say of the size of the Klan? 8. Discuss its position in Oklahoma.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Popular Education in Nanking

References: Pp. 517-8, also 543

Questions: I. Why are many Chinese students held to be friendly to Bolshevist ideas? 2. What offer has recently been made in reference to education bythe Soviet Envoy to China? Why? 3. In what way is Nanking held to be a better place for the development of education than Peking and Shanghai? 4. Is the need for popular education limited to Nanking? 5. Who is Madam Hsiung Hsi-ling and why is she distinguished? 6. What methods are being used to popularise education in Nanking?

Topic 2: New Chinese Trademark Law

References: Pp. 520,522

Questions: 1. When was this law enacted and promulgated? Why? 2. What is a Trademark? 3. What types of designs are forbidden use as trademarks? Why? 4. What method is used for registering a trademark? 5. How may foreigners protect themselves by trademarks in China? 6. What is the term of exclusive use of a trademark? 7. How may a trademark be cancelled? Why?

Topic 3: "Government" Affairs in China

References: Pp. 542-3

Questions: 1. What reports are current regarding the capture of Waichow? Why is the capture of this place of importance? 2. How near is General Chen's army to Canton? Why is it so near? 3. Has a Cabinet been completed by President Tsao as yet? Explain. 4. What is the educational situation in Peking? What demands have been made by the leading schools? With what success? 5. Discuss the latest works of the bandits in Shantung.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: High Finance in Peking

References: Pp. 513-4

Questions: 1. What is the "tea-house" story that is being bruited around in Peking? 2. Who is the present Finance Minister? 3. What position did he hold before he became Minister of Finance? 4. What is the Banque Industrielle? 5. How is the French Indemnity mixed up in this matter?

Topic: Japan's Reconstruction Budget

References: P. 54s

Questions: 1. Are any foreign loans to be floated in order to rebuild Tokyo and Yokohama? 2. Discuss the significance of this. 3. What is the amount designated in the budget for reconstruction? 4. What part will the government pay annually? 5. How long will it probably take to rebuild Yokohama and Tokyo?

Topic 3: Chinese Language and American Merchants

References: Pp. 516-7

Questions: 1. What is the object of this editorial? 2. Why should business men of all nationalities in China study Chinese? 3. What facilities are there for school study of the language in China? How many language schools are there in the country? 4. Can you explain why the French stand first in the science of sinology? 5. Why do so many Englishmen study Chinese? How is this likely to affect English business in China? 9. Explain how study of the language gives an insight into the character of a people.

Topic 4: The Dairy Situation in China

References: Pp. 522,524.526,528,530

Questions: 1. Can you explain why the Chinese owe most of their knowledge of dairying to foreigners? 2. Name some of the leading breeds of cattle. 3. Why are foreign breeds of cattle more desirable generally than native breeds? 4. Discuss the need of care in preparing milk for human consumption. 5. Why is it difficult to enforce health regulations among dairies? 6. What schools in China give instruction in dairying? 7. What can you say as to the economic aspects of dairying in this country?

Note: See also Financial Notes p. 546

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New Books and Publications

The Life of Christ

By Giovanni Papini

New York: Brace and Company: Price Gold $3.50

The history of Christ is shrouded in a mystery. The historical criticism of Christianity does not establish the views popular with the Church. The old theology does not satisfy the rational element in human psychology, and the hold of the Church on human imagination is not half as strong as it once used to be. The Age of Reason by Thomas Payne is a very sane criticism of the Bible by a strong a theist, representing the modern tendency.

Many men have written accounts of the life of the founder of the Christian religion, without enquiring into the facts whether there was ever such a man as Jesus Christ, whether he did impart the teachings embodied in the New Testament. The life of Christ by Dean Farrar is a work of this kind. Now comes Papini who has been an anarchist, a nihilist, an atheist, a man of letters of the first rank, and who has now turned his back on all these previous views of his and is giving to the world his version of the life of Christ. The book is a gem from the literary point of view. It is written in such a poetic and classical style that it is a pleasure to go through the pages of the book Its every page bears the stamp of sincerity of the author, and the very great reverence he has for Christ.

He carefully avoids mentioning the many miracles of Christ for in this age of reason and science it is too much to expect an intellectual man to acknowledge the truth of those miracles. His heart is full of devotion and he paints Christ as an ideal man in such beautiful colors as few in the world can do so. The commentary on the sermon on the mount is at once original and philosophical, and the account of the conversion of the fallen woman is so poetically written that it compares favorably with the writings of Sir Edwin Arnold, author of the Light of Asia, and after reading a few pages of this book the heart feels peaceful and the pictures of those events and days when Christ lived are conjured up vividly before the eye of our imagination. The book makes a very strong appeal to the heart of the reader. Several pages are devoted to an enquiry into the psychology of Judas, the disciple who sold Christ, and the author holds that it is one of the hardest psychological problems to solve. He has not a golden opinion of the other eleven disciples none of whom truly understood the teachings and the personality of Jesus, according to the author. He says that God gives disciples to great men to punish them for their greatness, and the greatest harm to a great man comes from his disciples Indeed are not our very friends our great opponents in life?

There is a lot of Jewish history of that time recorded here and there on the pages of this book, and the account of the destruction of the Temple is most graphic. The author believes that the prophecy of Christ about the fall of the temple has been literally fulfilled, and the one about his second coming will be realized in the course of ages.

We deplore the anti-Jewish tendency found in the book. Christ himself was a Jew.

Whether Christ is an imaginary or a real figure no one can say for certain; but a reading of his life and teaching has the possibilityof making the reader a better man. We disassociate Christ from the Church entirely, though our author is a firm believer in the Roman Church, the Church which kept Europe in ignorance more than three hundred years, and shed human blood in gigantic rivers, standing in the way of every reform and scientific advancement.

This book will live and bring peace to many hearts. It will bring many hearts steeped in materialism to Christ, the pure and the good. Ladies will find this book particulalry useful as it will make a powerful appeal to their motherly instinct.

H. P. Shastri

Shanghai, November 23, 1923.

27-034

Financial Notes

The rise in exchange in China which started several days ago has continued during the past week, having reached a level around 73 tael cents for the gold dollar. It is expected to go to at least 75, where it was a year ago during crop movement. Silver will probably not drop as low as 68 again in a good many months.

Conditions in America continue to bear forth the predictions from sound sources last summer that business would be healthy and satisfactory through the year end. The index chiefly noted to determine the briskness of trade in America is the movement of freight. Week after week in September, October and November, freight car dispatch continued to exceed record figures. Building has become less active, but that is characteristic of winter time and prospects are that next Spring will show little slacking off from Spring building this year. There is no unemployment, and labor is being paid a greater *real* value than during the boom peak days of 1920. From March to September this year there were 953 general wage increases in the United States against three reductions. The farmer is far better off than a year ago, crop values this Fall being well ahead of 1922. The boom tendencies of last Spring having been summarily smothered, reliable business men are looking forward to a prosperous 1924.

During the past year in the United States, the relative importance of agriculture and manufacture has been reversed. The 1923 import of materials for manufacture will exceed two billion dollars, an increase of 50 percent over 1922, while exports thus far this year account for 54 percent of all American exports as against 48 percent in 1922. The United States beingthe largest producer of so many raw materials for manufacture, one may well wonder what it needs to bring in to the extent of two billion dollars. The most important prove to be india rubber, fibers, silk, wool, tin and hides.

Of the 14 million persons of foreign birth in America 5,000,000 are in the upper Mississippi valley, 5,000,000 in the Atlantic states, 2,000,000 in New England, and 1,000,000 each in the South and the Pacific coast states. Immigrants have always sought climatic conditions similar to those left, and present quotas allowed into America are following the same unconscious impulse.

Rubber culture is rapidly gaining ground in French Indo-China, according to U. S. Consul Leland Leslie Smith, of Saigon. Last year 2,900,000 rubber trees were being tapped and the numher is expected to reach 4,000,000 in 1923."

Business conditions in the French colony have not been very good for the past year or two, due principally to two factors, the low production of rice and the high exchange.

French Indo-China is financially one of the best situated countries in the Far East. Its total indebtedness is only about $6,000,000, a very small obligation for a country of its size and wealth. This is the main reason for the high exchange.

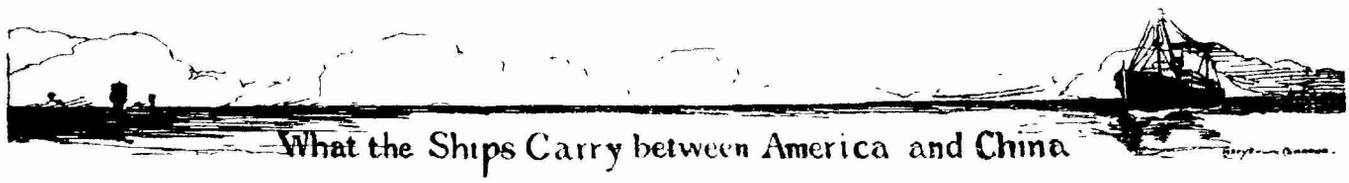
China has not bsen buying much on account of the disorganized political situation there, which is also a retarding factor in business. The rubber industry, however, is making good and is expected to show rapid strides forward within the next few years.

Trade Inquiries

A. O. Brooks, 90 West Street, New York City, desires to make connections with importers of copper ingots.

Charles Eisler, 760 So. 13th St., Newark, N. Y. desires to market in China machinery for the manufacture of incandescent lamps.

A firm in the United States is desirous of getting in touch with some one in China who can supply them with various kinds of cotton and rubber rag strips. Samples of kind wanted may be seen and further details obtained at the office of the American Commercial Attache, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Kegs Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales: Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands: Hk. Tls—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Oct. 1.27 equal Gold $1

S. S. Iyo Maru, October 22, From U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	2,184
Flour, Wheat	,,	22,194

S. S. Suruga, October 27, To Boston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	201
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	4
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,153
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	10
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	20
Bristles	,,	50
Hides, Buffalo	,,	287
Wool, Sheep's	,,	854
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	7,200

S. S. Endicott, October 25, from U. S. A.

Embroidery, Cotton	Pls.	30
Iron Plate Cuttings	,,	341
Bronze Powder	,,	45
Cheese	,,	5
Flour, Corn	,,	125
Dextrine	,,	185
Leather, Cow, Enamelled	,,	2
Paper, Art Printing	,,	67
Paper, Banknote	,,	11
Paper, Cardboard	,,	2,394
Paper, Writing	,,	193
Starch	,,	12
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,496
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,771
Clocks	,,	16
Typewriters	,,	70
Canned Meats	Doz.	100
Canned Vegetables	,,	124
Machinery	Hk. Tls	8,719

S. S. Empress of Asia, October 27, To Chicago

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls 45	,,	44.92
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	,,	14.88
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	10
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	32
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	16
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	74
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	27
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	15
To Baltimore.		
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	47
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	15
Straw Braid, White	,,	13
To Mount Carmel:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	9.97
To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White Shanghai, Bls. 30	Pls.	30.13
To St. Louis:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	367
To Darby		
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai Bls 43	,,	136.69
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 221	Pls.	221.00
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Pls. 621	,,	615.96
White, other Ports, Pls. 60	,,	59.65
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 5	,,	5.00
Yellow, Other Ports, Bls. 104	,,	101.90
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	4.46
Bristles	,,	50
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	92
,, ,, White	,,	8
Skins Fox	Pcs.	2,600
Skins, Lamb	,,	3,980
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	1,600
To Toledo		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	Pls.	3
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	23
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	5
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	104
,, ,, other Ports	,,	10
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	32
Hyson, other Ports	,,	18

S. S. Cleveland, October 26. To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.42
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	20.75
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	19.92
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	50 00
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	132.00
Young Hyson, Other Ports	,,	24.00
Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	6.
Brassware	,,	8.
Bristles	,,	5
Chinaware, Fine	,,	19
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	158
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	191
Egg Whole, Frozen	,,	330
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	3
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	12
Paper, Waste	,,	808
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	750
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,458
To Balcoa.		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	459
To Canal Zone Panama:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	140
To Newton.		
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	31.91
To Baltimore.		
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	68
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	338
To Boston.		
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	120
,, Sheep	,,	120
To Los Angeles:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,882
To Chicago:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	288
To San Pedro:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	6
To Kansas City:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	203
To New York:		
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	8 54
,, ,, Shantung	,,	2.79
Bristles	,,	28
Feathers	,,	79
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	268
,, Sheep's, Salted	,,	24
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	40
Wool, Sheep's	,,	200
Skins, Dog	Pcs	5,000
,, Lamb	,,	3,000
,, Marmot	,,	23,663
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	1,940
Carpets	Hk. Tls	27,188

S. S. President Pierce, October 26. from U. S. A.

Iron Bars	Pls.	2,942
Apples, Fresh	,,	60
Apples, Dried	,,	4
Bones, Cow	,,	306
Borax	,,	14
Butter	,,	67
Canned Fruits	,,	187
Cheese	,,	20
Coffee Beans	,,	12
Glycerine	,,	8
Hides, Cow	,,	10
Ink, Printing	,,	4
Leather, Sole	,,	462
Milk, Evaporated	,,	416
Oranges, Fresh	,,	215
Prunes, Dried	,,	25
Pearl Barley	,,	19
Raisons	,,	909
Sugar, Refined	,,	34
Sugar of Milk	,,	98
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs	30,750
Oil, Libricating	Galls.	2,457
Cigarettes	Mille.	91,500
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls	244,166

S. S. Slavic Prince October 26. from U. S. A.

Brass Wire	Pls.	31
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	519
Wire Shorts	,,	1,406
Steel, Tool	,,	404
Bones, Cow	,,	300
Glycrine	,,	42
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,250
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	504
Leather, Calf	,,	3
Paper, Cardboard	,,	42
,, Writing	,,	15
,, Unclassed	,,	1,374
Soap Powder	,,	150
Soap Ash	,,	38
Wax, Paraffin	,,	12,634
Clocks	Pcs.	142
Motor-cars	,,	7
Motor-trucks	,,	3
Oilcloth	,,	300
Files	,,	150
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	18,343
Oil, Unclassed	,,	2,600
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls	4,980
Cigarettes	Mille	60,525

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market has been active during the past week, showing a further advance of about one tael for forward positions, whilst spot cotton shows very steady, due to the tightness of money market. It is clearly evident at present that sentiment has become more divided and the active manipulation brought into play at times to depress prices, seem to indicate that opposition on the part of up-country holders has been aroused on the bull side and support required to bear the market has shown an absence of any natural weakness. In summing up the situation, we still contend that in looking at the question of supply and demand, the market points to a higher level of prices, and the near future hinges on the development in Mid-Americans and Indian cotton coupled with the attitude of up-country holders.

Under the circumstances, we see no reason to change our views and believe that chances for successful operations still lie on the bull side. So that if any temporary weakness should develop in the speculative markets, we could only advise our friends to take advantage of such moments to buy.

Yarn:—Since our last report, our market has been keeping steady, prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. Some 3-4,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have changed hands between dealers for exports, and about 500 bales direct business with the Mills have been recorded.

Liverpool, November, 22, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully	Middling Spot	20.72	Pence
,,	,, January	20.36	,,
,,	,, March	20.25	,,

Market:—*Strong.*

New York, November, 22, 1923.

New York Market:—

December	35.13	Cents
January	34.55	,,
March	34.75	,,
May	34.90	,,
July	34.32	,,
Spot	35.60	,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay Market:—

Market:—*Closed.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	47.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	43.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	43.50
Taichong, Spot	,,	45 00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	46 00
Ningpo, Spot	,,	41.00

Market:—*Firm.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW, may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: { W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings

Nov. 23, 1923, Cause No 2349, Hulse v. Hulse; testimony taken of plaintiff; continued.

" 23, " " " 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; testimony taken of plaintiff and J. S. Knight; submitted.

" 23, " " " 2335, In re application of William W. Worthington for admission to the bar; on report and motion.

" 23, " " " 2350, In re application of Norwood F. Allman for admission to the bar; on report and motion.

" 23, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; testimony taken of plaintiff and S. Thatcher; submitted.

H. M. SHIREK. v. GETZ BROS.

(Continued from last week.)

That counsel himself so regarded it, seems indicated by the subsequent averment

> "if any contract existed between the parties hereto, as alleged by plaintiff in this petition, that the same has been cancelled by mutual consent of the parties." (par. 6.)

Not only is no proof of cancellation offered but the averment itself seems a qualified admission that there was a contract and, therefore, nullifies the denial.[1] Again the very clause invoked by defendant, and last above quoted, speaks of the instrument sued upon as "this contract" while in its letter (Ex. D.) of February 14, 1922, eleven days after the instrument was signed, defendant expresses "regret that we cannot carry out *our contract* with you."

Almost a week later defendant wrote again "to advise that we have been holding for the above (plaintiff) approximately fifty (50) tons of Plate Cuttings that were shipped for our stock." (Ex. A.) It is undisputed (p. 3) that this lot was a part of the original cargo forming the subject matter of the sale which defendant not only does not question, but appears to recognize in this letter. Surely it would seem to be estopped from denying that there was a contract. Clearly, also, authorities are not in point which construe mere conditional offers.

II

While only a part of it is pleaded and relied upon in the answer, counsel's main reliance in argument is upon the following provision of the instrument sued on:

> "We agree to deliver documents on payment, if cable advice from our Home Office permits sale without suit against original buyers. Reply should be receive approximate seven (7) days when written confirmation will be made".

It will be seen that this does not, in terms, qualify the provisions above discussed and which in the instrument are separated from it by considerable other matter. The clause in question does not, in other words, provide, or even hint, that the sale and delivery of, or payment for, the goods are conditioned upon the receipt of "cable advice from our Home Office." On the contrary "payment" is assumed as something already fixed and upon it is conditioned the delivery not of cargo—which had already been provided for absolutely—but of "documents." What these were we are left to conjecture and no attempt was made to explain the ambiguity by evidence. If they were shipping papers they were clearly unnecessary for delivering the goods for these, it is undisputed (p. 3), had been landed in Shanghai before the contract was signed.

1. Veasey v. Humphreys, 27 Oreg. 515, 41 Pac. 8 (per Wolverton, J.); Derby v. Gallup, 5 Minn., 119.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 537, U. S. v. Pepper; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 21, " " " 538, U. S. v. Johnson; testimony taken of Ammer Singh, Hamam Singh, N. J. Bourne, N. Rusesky, defendant, J. Walsh, J. Quinn, G. Owens; submitted.
" 23, " " " 540, U. S. v. Fair; testimony taken of C. Fair, defendant, R. Roach; submitted.
" 24, " " " 539, U. S. v. Squires; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 24, " " " 541, U. S. v. Walsh; testimony taken of C. D. Murphy; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 22, 1923, Cause No. 2347, In re William Harry Lowe's estate; order appointing administratrix.
" 22, " " " 2195, In re Knud Sorensen Stokke's will; order closing administration.
" 22, " " " 2016, In re William Henry Sears' will; order closing administration.
" 23, " " " 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Company; orde sustaining motion for execution. r
" 23, " " " 2335, In re application of William W. Worthington for admission to the bar; admitted.
" 23, " " " 2350, In re application of Norwood F. Allman for admission to the bar; admitted.
" 23, " " " 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Company; judgment for plaintiff
" 23, " " " 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; acquittal.
" 23, " " " 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; sentence.
" 23, " " " 1506, Fur and Wood Trading Co. (D. Biedermann), Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd; judgment for plaintiff.
" 23, " " " 1686, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; order on receiver's report.
" 23, " " " 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; order referring case to auditor.
" 23, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; order sustaining demurrer.
" 26, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 26, " " " 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; order admitting will to probate.
" 27, " " " 2353, Rau v. Rau; order for service by publication.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 537, U. S. v. Pepper; sentence.
" 21, " " " 538, U. S. v. Johnson; sentence.
" 23, " " " 540, U. S. v. Fair; sentence.
" 24, " " " 539, U. S. v. Squires; warned and assessed costs.
" 24, " " " 541, U. S. v. Walsh; sentence.

It is evident, then, that we are here considering an independent provision, separate and distinct from the portion which recites the sale as a *fait accompli* and provides for "complete delivery and full payment" respecting the goods. The instrument before us, in other words, evidences not an *entire*, but a *severable*, contract[2]—i. e. it contains not only a memorandum of sale requiring "complete delivery and full payment" but also a distinct provision regarding unidentified documents. Now it is one of the characteristics of a *severable* contract that one portion of it may be enforced even tho there can be no recovery as to another and distinct portion.[3] At most such would be the result of accepting counsel's contention here. If it were true that the provision relied upon and last quoted has not been complied with, that would not prevent recovery for the breach of the separate and distinct agreement to deliver the goods which defendant had "sold," and plaintiff had "bought."

But we are unable to find that non-compliance with the provision relied upon has been shown. Defendant offered no evidence in support of that contention and the letter (Ex. D.) of its manager seems quite unsatisfactory on that point. It does not mention any "cable advice" nor state whether "our home office permits sale without suit against original buyers." The latter

2. Corpus Juris, XIII, 561. Cf. p. 562 for "illustrations of severable contracts" and Page Contracts, III, sec. 1483 *et seq.*; John Layton Co. v. Blomberg, 1 Extrater., 827—830.
3. Page, Contracts, III, sec. 1483; Katz v. Bedford, 77 Cal. 319, 19 Pac. 523, 1 L. R. A., 826; McGrath v. Cannon, 55 Minn. 457, 57 N. W. 150; Burwell etc. Co. v. Wilson, 57 Neb. 396, 77 N. W. 762; Hutchens v. Sutherland, 22 Nev. 363. 40 Pac. 409.

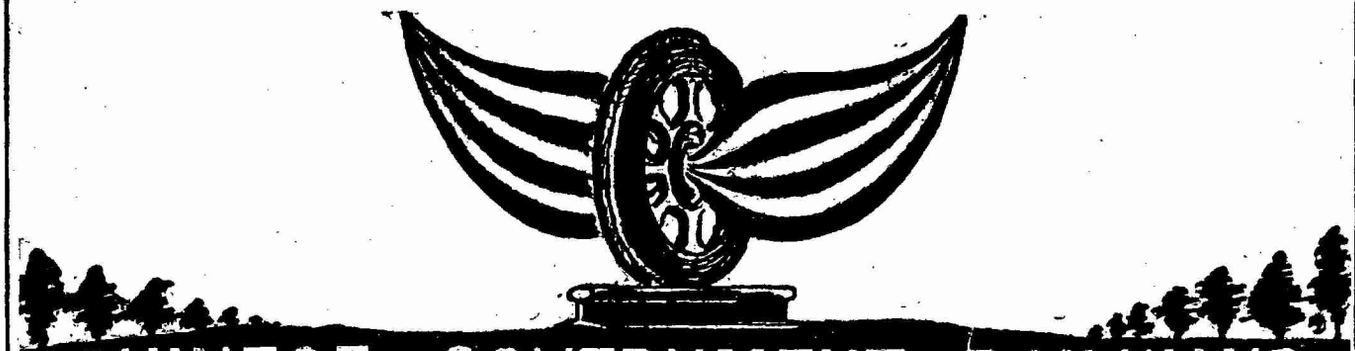
(Continued next week)

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 22, 1923 Cause No. 2347, In re William Harry Lowe's estate; bond of administratrix; letters of administration.
" 22, " " " 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; petition.
" 23, " " " 2350, In re application of Norwood F. Allman for admission to the bar; report and motion.
" 23, " " " 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; affidavit; motion for judgment by default; notice of motion.
" 24, " " " 1685, In re The Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; objection to receiver's schedule and motion; notice of motion.
" 26, " " " 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; notice of taking deposition.
" 26, " " " 2083, In re Adeline Hoffman's estate; final account.
" 26, " " " 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; depositions.
" 26, " " " 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; answer
" 27, " " " 2319, L. H. Woo v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; notice of motion on demurrer.
" 27, " " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co.; notice of motion for judgment by default.
" 27, " " " 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co.; motion to set.
" 27, " " " 2352, Waung Yang Sze v. Universal Motor Car & Body Works, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
" 27, " " " 2353, Rau v. Rau; complaint; affidavit; summons issued.
" 27, " " " 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; complaint; summons issued.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 21, 1923, Crim. No. 537, U. S. v. Pepper; complaint.
" 21, " " " 538, U. S. v. Johnson; complaint.
" 21, " " " 539, U. S. v. Squires; complaint.
" 22, " " " 540, U. S. v. Fair; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 24, " " " 541, U. S. v. Walsh; complaint.
" 26, " " " 542, U. S. v. Johnson; complaint.
" 27, " Civil " 145, L. Slegman v. A. G. Henderson: complaint; summons issued.



Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0 02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.14
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58
Tientsin Central a.												—	—
Do. d.												10.15	15.32
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42
Do. d.												10.25	
Peking ... ... a.												14.25	

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.											9.05	T.P.L. Express		
Tientsin East ... a.											13 00		14.35	9.35
Do. d.											—		—	—
Tientsin Central a.											13.20		—	10.06
Do. d.											21.57		—	19.56
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											6.51		—	6.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.58		18.49	16.02
Pukow ... ... a.											15.50	16.15		23.00
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27		0.52
Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26		—
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46		2.41
Changchow ... d.		7.10			10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52		3.53
Wusih ... ... d.	7.20	8.22			11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			20.32			4.58
Soochow ... ... d.	8.21	9.39			12.54	14.02	15.23	16.31			—			6.20
Nansiang ... ... d.	10.33	11.34	13.00		14.33	16.03	17.45	18.58	18.40	20.35	22.00			6.39
Shanghai North a.	11.00	12.05	13.30		15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05				

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.49
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.49	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down — Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) — Zahkou-Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield .....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction .....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.08*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17 5*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	..	*8 21*	*9.22*	*13.43*	*16.08*	*17 33*	*18.33*	*19.53*
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai .....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd and 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*22.17*
Shanghai South .....a.	*8.55*	*9.56*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun .....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15